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5 AUGUST 1987



**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Sahara)**

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5 AUGUST 1987

# AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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NIGER-BURKINA BORDER DEMARCATION MEETING ENDS 27 JUN

AB281526 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] The first session of the joint Niger-Burkina Faso border demarcation technical commission ended yesterday in Niamey. The 3-day session was essentially devoted to the official establishment of the joint technical commission and the signing of several legal instruments, notably those concerning the management of a common fund for the demarcation, internal regulations for running the commission, and a working program. Here is an excerpt of the final communique issued at the end of the session.

[Begin recording of an unidentified speaker] The Burkinabe delegation was led by Comrade Karambiga Adama, secretary general of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security, while the Niger delegation was led by Issakou Abdoul, secretary general at the Minister of Interior. The deliberations, which took place in a serene and fraternal atmosphere, helped to meet the necessary conditions for the initiation of the joint border demarcation technical commission's work and to outline the major phases of the demarcation of the common border.

The Burkinabe delegation would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Niger people, their government, and to His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, for the warm and friendly reception accorded them during their stay in Niamey.

Issued in Niamey on 27 June, 1987

[Signed] For the Government of Burkina Faso by Comrade Karambiga Adama, secretary general at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security and for the Niger Government by Issakou Abdoul, secretary general at the Ministry of Interior. [end recording]

/6662

CSO: 3400/646

## INTER-AFRICAN

### BRIEFS

FOREIGN AGENTS' ACTIVITIES--According to information believed reliable, various DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence] and SNASP [People's National Security Service] (Angolan and Mozambican political police) agents have arrived in Lisbon in the past 2 months and have carried out their activities almost in the open without being importuned. A question arises in political circles: What will the government do to put an end to the "pides" [reference to the old Portuguese political police, the PIDE [International Police for the Defense of the State]] of the PALOP (an acronym that has suddenly entered our slang and which means Paises Africanos de Lingua Oficial Portuguesa [African Lusophone Countries])? [Text] [Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 7] /6091

CSO: 3542/109

UNITA OFFICIAL EXPLAINS TACTICS, PEACE PROPOSAL

MB011636 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Jul 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan MPLA Government has been claiming to have killed nearly 600 members of the rebel UNITA movement this year although they deny UNITA's claim that any form of offensive is under way. This comes at a time when UNITA has made a peace proposal to the government involving the vital Benguela railway line which links the Frontline States to the sea. The railway has long been a target for attacks by UNITA. Jardo Mutalia is the London representative of UNITA, and Mark Doyle asked him exactly what they were proposing.

[Begin recording] [Mutalia] We made an offer some time ago about the reopening of the Benguela railway. UNITA does have control of much of that line, and we thought that in the current situation where southern Africa finds itself that would be a very important piece to revitalize the economy and definitely to help to find a negotiable solution to the problems that we are facing.

[Doyle] So, you made the offer with a view to trying to encourage the MPLA into negotiating.

[Mutalia] Of course it is implied, but I think the main problem is an economic problem. You have seen Zambia's economy with the same problems of these landlocked countries, which need an outlet to the sea and Benguela railway having been one that they used in the past and has been closed because of the war that is being waged in Angola. [as heard]

[Doyle] For the last several years you have been involved in guerrilla activities aimed at sabotaging the economy of Angola. Why this change in tactics, apparently?

[Mutalia] When you are talking about the war in Angola, you have to make the enemy less comfortable in using the communication lines. If you take the Benguela railway itself, you take the bridges, those are attacked specially for cases where they can be used for military purposes by the enemy. I don't think that you are seeing here any turn of the policy, but it is all consistent. Those objectives, those economic targets that are helping to fuel



up the MPLA's ability to fight the war and these are definitely targets for the guerrilla warfare itself. So, I don't think there is any inconsistency here with what is the philosophy of a guerrilla war.

[Doyle] Does your offer imply that you are now on the defensive? You claimed that there has recently been a push by the MPLA against UNITA.

[Mutalia] I think the offer has nothing to do with being or not on the defensive, but rather a stimulus to the idea of finding a negotiated settlement for the conflict. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/122



## DIRECTOR DISCUSSES BENGUELA RAILROAD STATUS

MB041558 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jul 87

[From the "Topic of the Day" program]

[Text] Lately, the Angolan authorities have been paying special attention to the Benguela railroad, an important international route for the transportation of passengers and cargo. After an interruption of more than 10 years, titanic efforts are being made to make the Benguela Railway [CFB] fully operational within 2 years.

CFB director Cleofas Simingue has disclosed the total losses incurred by our country as a result of the interruption cargo traffic on that important railroad. First, he deals with priority actions in the rehabilitation of CFB:

[Begin Simingue recording] The entire length of the line, from Lobito to the border, requires upgrading particularly the replacement of sleepers and ballast reinforcement. This is a standard maintenance operation, but nothing has been done since 1975. The rails, except those at Cubal and (?Mariano Machado), will have to be replaced. It is urgent that we replace the rails on the (Sambo)-Huambo stretch because they are very old and worn out.

Although it is not easy to estimate the material losses incurred from 1976 to May 1987, they can be put at about \$76 million. In addition to this, there are other losses resulting from the fact that we have been unable to provide long-distance passenger and cargo services within Angola, as well as international services. Had we been able to carry passengers and cargo at the 1974 levels, and taking into account traffic increases, the following breakdown of revenue losses between 1975 and 1986 could be established:

National Service: Passengers--about \$(?11.3) million; Cargo--\$64,400

International Service: Zaire--\$214.2 million; Zambia--\$318.9 million.

This amounts to a loss of about \$608.8 million in revenue and foreign exchange earnings.

We do not have figures for expenditure covering wounded workers, most of whom have been crippled for life. However, for the 1984-1986 period we paid some 11.2 million kwanzas in compensation to the relatives of workers who were

killed as a result of various sabotage actions. Annual expenditure stands at over 4 million kwanzas.

With the phasing out of steam engines and commissioning of diesel-electric engines, we found it necessary to install the workshop for diesel-electric engines at Huambo, taking advantage of existing installations. This has resulted in a reduction of service rendered by steam engines and will permit their phasing out on a medium- or even short-term basis. Our Lobito workshop will be used solely for maintenance purposes, although it needs to be expanded. The standard of repair work done at the Lobito workshop is low.  
[end recording]

/6662

CSO: 3400/122

## BRIEFS

ITALIAN PURCHASE OF CHEVRON OIL QUOTA--The Italian Petroleum Company, AGIP, has bought from its American counterpart, Chevron, part of Chevron's production quota in the Angolan sea platform. The management of the Italian enterprise announced in Rome recently that from an oil deposit with a daily production capacity of 200,000 barrels, 20,000 barrels now belong to the Italian enterprise. The offshore [preceding word in English] deposit, located in Cabinda, northern Angola, belongs to the National Angolan Fuel Company, SONANGOL, which owns 51 percent while Chevron owned 49 percent shares. The director of the Italian Hydrocarbon enterprise, Franco Resigilio disclosed that the whole operation represented an investment of over \$200 million for AGIP. The Cabinda offshore oil zone is considered one of the most promising in the whole of western Africa and one of the best yet explored in the world. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6662

EX-FNLA SOLDIERS' SURRENDER--A total of 29 former soldiers of the defunct Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA] last Sunday surrendered to the authorities of Bolongongo municipality, Cuanza Norte Province, within the framework of the clemency policy. Boaventura Panzo, Bolongongo municipality first party secretary, was pleased with the decision by the former FNLA soldiers who surrendered together with 200 civilians, including women and children. During the first half of this year, over 500 citizens who were ready to take part in the country's reconstruction surrendered to Bolongongo authorities. Meanwhile, in Bie Province yesterday two meetings were held to explain the importance and objectives of the clemency policy. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 87 MB] /6662

NIGERIA, ANGOLA COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Nigeria and Angola, yesterday in LUanda, signed two agreements on cooperation in information and cultural fields. The agreements wee signed by Angolan secretary of information, Mr Bonaventura da Silva Cardoso, and the Nigerian minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, at the end of a week-long visit to Angola. Mr Cardoso said the agreements will strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and that there was a good indication of South-South cooperation. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 87 AB] /6662

ANGOLA, PORTUGAL OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT--Over the next few years, Portugal will import 500,000 tons of Angolan oil on a regular annual basis. This will be worth \$60 million based on an average price of \$17 per barrel. According

to an article in JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper yesterday, this corresponds to 10,000 barrels a day and represents 10 percent of Portuguese oil needs. This trade will be an important incentive to bilateral relations, especially in the field of trade, which suffered a drastic reduction recently. Since the beginning of this year Angola and Portugal also have been discussing the creation of a permanent stock of Angola oil at the Portuguese refinery of Sines, south of Lisbon. According to certain sources, this stock could amount to about 300,000 tons. All these issues are being discussed at the third session of the Angolan-Portuguese Joint Cooperation Commission which is meeting in Luanda. This meeting is continuing with talks at the subcommission level for economic, technical, financial, and enterprise cooperation [words indistinct] in those fields, especially the financial field, which has been of foremost interest to the participants; and the subcommission for cultural and scientific issues, which has been discussing issues related to cooperation between Angolan and Portuguese information bodies and increased education cooperation. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jul 87 MB] /6662

MPLA FORCES 'FREQUENT DISSENSION'--Jamba, Provisional Capital of the Free Land of Angola, 3 Jul (KUP)--A former soldier in the MPLA's 1st Security Battalion, Minse, in Malange Province, said last Wednesday that there are serious differences between various specialized units in the battalion which have led to confrontations. Former Officer Cadet Jose Joao Kakuze, 20 years old, was a member of a battalion which had responsibility for protecting politicians, important installations, and bridges in Malange Province, among other duties. He said that, apart from poor wages which often arrive late, he witnessed confrontations among Minse, FAPLA ODP [People's Defense Organization], and Cuban forces, each group accusing the other of being idle and preferring to stay in the rearguard while the others are constantly engaged in hard fighting. Kakuze said that this friction causes tension and sometimes even death. He expressed the view that the MPLA forces feel humiliated by their allies' suspicion and arrogance. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Jul 87 MB] /6662

ANGOP, NAN COOPERATION PACT--Tuanda, 5 July (ANGOP/PANA)--The Angolan news agency ANGOP and the new agency of Nigeria NAN at the weekend concluded a cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, ANGOP and NAN will regularly exchange social, economic and political news from their respective countries. [Words indistinct] exchange information relative to experience in personnel and make available to each other training facilities in the form of training study visits. Similar agreements were signed between the Angolan national radio and the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) on one hand and between the Peoples Television of Angola TPA and the Nigerian Television (?authority) on the other. The agreements were signed by the Angolan secretary of state for culture, Boaventura Cardoso, while the visiting Nigerian minister of information and culture, Tony Momoh, signed for his country. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1240 GMT 5 Jul 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/122

CHAD

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH FRG--Two loan agreements totaling 4.3 billion CFA francs were signed earlier this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between Chad and FRG by Chadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gouara Lassou and the FRG ambassador to Chad, Dr Hilmar Kaht.  
[Summary] [Ndamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 6 Jul 87 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/127

## MENGISTU'S 'CALLOUSNESS' SAID TO CAUSE FAMINE

PM031130 London THE GUARDIAN in English 2 Jul 87 p 19

["Edited version" of speech given by Dawit Wolde Giorgis, visiting fellow at Princeton University and former member of the Ethiopian Government, to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, "yesterday": "The Scandal Behind the Great Famine"; first graf is unattributed introduction]

[Text] Dawit Wolde Giorgis was the man who exposed the Ethiopian famine to the world. Now disenchanted with the government of which he was a senior member, he accuses President Mengistu of living in a fantasy world of pomp and celebration as the horror of starvation began to envelop the country.

The famine of 1984-85 need never have happened. It is only the most recent and vivid example of the atrocities that are due to the callousness of the head of state, Mengistu, and the handful of men who make up the regime.

The world has never had, and may never have, an accurate account of the famine victims but the best estimates stagger the imagination. Between October 1983 and October 1985 over one million people died, over 100,000 were left permanently disabled, 200,000 children were orphaned or abandoned, two and a half million people were displaced within the country, and 450,000 fled as refugees to the Sudan.

This senseless loss of human life, this inconceivable misery could have been dealt with better, sooner, even avoided completely. Yet for month after month the government did nothing. Instead Mengistu spent millions on a lavish anniversary celebration of the revolution that led to his rise--all the more unforgivable since it was the indifference of the old empire to a catastrophic famine which created that rebellion and brought him to power 10 years before.

At that time the feudal system was overthrown and the revolution brought the promise of a better life to come, both for the individual and for society as a whole. That promise has been betrayed in the most inhuman way imaginable.

I was at the centre of these events as they developed. As the man responsible for exposing this famine to the world, launching an international appeal and coordinating the entire relief operation I was often forced to circumvent the



ignorance, indifference, and even opposition of my own government in order to bring relief to the starving.

In the months following my first disturbing report on the famine there were meetings after meetings on how to make the anniversary celebration as colourful and as impressive as possible. I remember one at the end of July 1983 after failure of the main rainy season in many parts of Ethiopia. The meeting lasted for three days: and for three days I sat in a meeting with the head of state and his retinue of administrators and not once was famine mentioned. I expected Mengistu to hear reports on the wretched, desperate state into which the country had fallen, and instead he spoke of a prosperous Ethiopia, a self-reliant Ethiopia, Ethiopia the emerging colossus of Africa. He harangued, boasted, pounded the table, commenting on reports in a way that showed no awareness of the horrible reality about to destroy our people.

The months from March to May, 1984, brought home the magnitude of the impending disaster. The failure of the second, shorter rainy season coincided with staggering early warnings that seven million people (one-sixth of the population) were going to die of starvation unless immediate emergency assistance was received. In March 1984, my international appeal to Western and Eastern ambassadors, heads of United Nations agencies, representatives of international and regional organisations for massive aid and my appeal to the United Nations in May did not bring the desired result.

Discussion I had with Mengistu immediately after my UN address in May and the argument over its content left me no doubt about his attitude towards the famine. He obviously believed that a serious famine did not exist.

As the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution approached, and the preparations grew more extravagant, the reported death rate reached an average of 16,000 to 17,000 a day in the shelters and distribution centres and villages that the office I headed, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and voluntary agencies had established. I was certain the death rate was much higher because of uncounted villages and homes in inaccessible areas. Hundreds of thousands were leaving their homes, setting off in any direction from which there was a rumour of food. The sick and the aged were left behind to die.

Of those who left, 60 per cent did not reach their destinations. They died along the road of hunger or, too weak to defend themselves, were devoured by wild animals along the way. But still that summer thousands straggled into the centres, and more importantly, toward the capital.

It was then, when Mengistu heard reports of the ragged mobs and skeletons approaching Addis, that he finally acted: the police were instructed to make a human fence to keep the starving from entering the city and spoiling the show.



While the RRC and voluntary agencies worked round the clock to inform the international public about the problems and our needs, the government media worked just as hard to hide the famine.

The months between March and December, 1984, were the most terrible the people of northern and central Ethiopia had ever seen. The RRC along with the voluntary agencies opened shelters and distribution centres in as many places as our pathetically inadequate resources would allow.

Hundreds of thousands abandoned their homes in the provinces of Tigray, Welo, Gondar, and Northern Shewa, selling everything they owned to wander off in search of food.

Throughout the build-up which led to the death of over a million people, Mengistu was preoccupied with the celebration, the army, and the urban population, particularly that of Addis Ababa. He stressed this during a meeting held in June in which he asked me to divert grain to the armed forces and Urban Dwellers Association of Addis. Amazed, I tried to explain what was happening all around us, but I was quickly silenced with a tirade on the need to keep the soldiers and the Addis population satisfied until the celebration was over. After this meeting, I was barred from seeing him until October. However, I continued my attempts to inform him of the disastrous situation through video tapes and still photos of the relief centres which I repeatedly sent to his office. Nothing had any effect.

In a five and a half hour speech he made at the colourful ceremony he did not mention at all the raging famine that was taking the lives of thousands every day at the time. Ethiopians can never forgive the callousness of a leader who was living in a fantasy world.

Frustrated in every attempt to ease the situation, I held an international donors meeting in Addis at the beginning of October, severely criticising donors for staying on the sidelines and watching as though it were a show of human tragedy.

The RRC invited Mohammed Amin and Michael Buerk of the BBC. It was this shocking film of starving Ethiopian men, women and children--without clothing, without food, without hope--that eventually shocked the conscience of the world. Governments, private organisations and individuals all reacted to our call. Throughout the world millions of people of all nations, children, the unemployed, old age pensioners, poured out sympathy and assistance.

Mengistu felt helpless as the initiative which he should have taken was stripped from him. He was no more at the centre of the Ethiopian situation. Instead the international community took over and he found himself helpless and unable to control the development of events. With the sudden outpouring of sympathy and assistance decisions had to be made. The regime did not want to involve itself, on the contrary, they were trying to stop the aid.

Caught in between, I found it extremely difficult to maintain the balance between the human problems and the political interest of the government. I can cite a few examples. In October, three days after Michael Buerk's film was shown, I came to London. As I stepped off the plane I found myself besieged by a dozen journalists with the Ethiopian ambassador, who happened to be my brother. I was swiftly taken to a press conference and barraged with questions on the scandals of the Ethiopian Government. There were questions on the cost of the celebration and about the \$400,000 worth of Ethiopia-bound whisky seen at one of the British ports. The whisky arrived at the port of Aseb very much delayed for the anniversary celebration.

I was completely unprepared for this sudden scrutiny of my government. I knew very well that the celebration had cost \$55 million. I knew that the whisky had been ordered for the celebration, and I knew that the government had allocated no extra funds for the famine relief effort. But I felt I had to protect myself and my purpose in coming to Europe. By discrediting the regime I would succeed only in jeopardising my own position while accomplishing nothing toward feeding the people--and so, with no sense of guilt, I lied. I told them my government was doing everything possible to avert the disaster.

I was taken to the then British Minister of Overseas Development, Timothy Raison. It was a Saturday evening and I was surprised to find the minister and another official waiting for me. The minister had a serious problem. He was under attack by Parliament and the media for having neglected the famine. To demonstrate now his sincere concern and good faith he wanted to send an RAF squadron to help by transporting food.

I knew that a Western airforce was the last thing Mengistu would want to see in Ethiopia, but my refusal would alienate a public who at the moment was very sympathetic and extremely generous. I could not get in touch with Addis and had to leave for New York, so on my initiative, I agreed to accept his offer. A few days later then the RAF showed up on Mengistu's doorstep he was furious. He greeted me in New York by phone with a verbal onslaught that left no doubt as to his displeasure. He said, "Is this a raid by NATO forces? This is a famine not a NATO military exercise."

But similar situations occurred constantly on the tour through the United States and Europe and snap decisions had to be made. By the time I got back home the country was full of airplanes, foreigners, and journalists. My mission had finally succeeded, the international response was generous beyond belief--but the logistical and political problems were just beginning.

The role of the voluntary agencies was crucial. There were at one time 49 international agencies operating in the country all from the West. Coordination among themselves, and with the RRC and the UN office was difficult at time. Voluntary agencies and foreigners were under constant surveillance by the regime's security office and political cadres were present in all relief centres. Most agencies were suspected of being fronts for CIA or other intelligence agencies.

With the endless tug-of-war between factions, the political climate in Ethiopia changed every day, and the hardliners who eventually took over the country were forever urging their underlings into a more hostile, belligerent stance toward the relief agencies.

Even though efforts of the voluntary agencies and their members were almost exclusively motivated by humanitarian considerations, I cannot overrule the possibility that a few may have been involved in undesirable activities.

Hunger and war were intertwined and the most seriously affected areas were Eritrea, Tigray, and Welo--the areas where the major insurgent movements operate. There was an understanding among the hardline elements, including Mengistu, to let nature take its toll and deprive these areas of food and other assistance, starving the guerrillas out, punishing the people, and depopulating the area. This never took place, partly because no Ethiopian in the right mind would implement such a decision, and because the relief operation was being conducted with the close involvement of the government's officers.

The relief operation was huge, complex, and highly politicised but due to the magnificent cooperation of the donor agencies and their members we can only look back at the historical venture as a success story. British pioneer voluntary agencies like Save the Children and Oxfam did the most remarkable job under the most difficult circumstances. I had nothing but admiration.

The Royal Air Force operated in Ethiopia for over a year. But more than the planes, it was the performance of the crew that Ethiopians admired most. They were up early in the morning, not waiting for the cargo to be loaded but loading and unloading themselves in sometimes a 95 degree heat in the ports of Aseb and Mits'iwa. They are some of the finest human beings I have ever met.

But the real heroes were the starving people all of us served. They deserve our total respect for the way in which they have faced their recent adversities with the utmost dignity.

/6662

CSO: 3400/127

**TSIKATA: DON'T CONSIDER IMF TIES AS 'BETRAYAL'**

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by E. G. K. Deletsa]

[Text] Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, a senior lecturer at the University of Ghana, has called on workers of Ghana not to consider the present government's relationship with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a betrayal of their aspirations.

He said the government presented a viable working programme to the IMF with modifications to suit the country's development programme devoid of the conditionalities the IMF is said to impose on lender countries.

Mr Tsikata said this during an address to the participants of the second national seminar for Cocoa Industry CDRs (CICDRs) in Accra yesterday.

Mr Tsikata's topic was "IMF/World Bank Credits, access, conditionalities and their implications for the political economy of revolutionary Ghana."

He stated that the IMF and the World Bank are institutions of benefit and Ghana's relationship with them have been cordial. Ghana's only problem with those two financial institutions, he said, are centred around the exchange currency inflation, budget deficits and the cocoa industry.

What is therefore expected of the country is to provide a viable working programme for consideration to enable it [to] obtain resources for development projects.

In this connection, Mr Tsikata called on workers to increase productivity and urged government organisations and companies to judiciously manipulate their resources towards the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

He said whatever economic measures the government takes is to ensure the future prosperity of the country.

What is lacking, Mr Tsikata pointed out, is expertise from our own area to supervise the economy.

Mr Tsikata therefore called on Ghanaian experts to live up to expectation in their various field and do their best to reduce the country's dependence on foreign manpower resources.

He also urged workers to sacrifice for the future to create a sustainable and viable economic programme for the present and the future generations.

Speaking on "The World Socialist Sytem--Its Impact on World Peace," Mr Sviatoslav V. Peregudov, Second Secretary at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Accra, said the gap between the developed and developing countries with regard to living standard and quality of life is widening and it cannot be bridged except by a radical change in the entire system of international economic relations.

He said the present system based on neo-colonialism, drains the newly-independent countries lifeblood,

Ending arms build-up and going over to disarmament, he said, would not only reduce tension but would also make funds available for the gradual liquidation of poverty and backwardness everywhere in the world.

"Our slogan is 'Disarmament for Development,' This slogan is not an abstraction. It is an expression of Soviet undeviating internationalist principles," Mr Peregudov stated.

The Soviet Union, least of all, seeks to impose "models" of development on anyone as it is accused of doing by those who themselves are exerting every effort to implant systems alien to the developing countries.

The Soviet Union, he said, stands for freedom for all, even the smallest country, to choose their own path of development.

"This meets the needs of the entire world community," he added.

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CSO: 3400/128



## GUINEA BISSAU

### BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH FAO--Bissau, 10 Jul (AFP)--The FAO will finance \$125,000 (about 81.25 million Guinean pesos) support project for local small-scale fishermen, following an agreement signed this week in Bissau. The 1-year project will enable fishermen to increase their daily catch and improve their equipment with a view to "increasing womens' participation in Guinea Bissau's development process." About 600 small-scale fishermen from the Quinara, Boloma, Bombo, and Tombali regions, and the Bijagos Archipelago (off Guinea Bissau's coast) will benefit from the project. The agreement was signed by Bernandino Cardoso, the Guinea Bissau secretary of state at the presidency in charge of economic affairs and international cooperation, and Seck Name Ndiak, the FAO representative in Guinea Bissau. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 2015 GMT 10 Jul 87 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/132

## BRIEFS

AID CONVENTION SIGNED WITH FRANCE--Abidjan, 6 Jun (AFP)--French financial aid worth 420 million CFA francs and representing the first phase of the program set up by the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) for the year 1987, has just been granted to Ivory Coast. The five conventions, which will finance development projects through loans granted and financed by the FAC, were signed yesterday in Abidjan by Abdoulaye Kone, the Ivorian minister for economy and finance, and Roger Bourdil, the head of the French Mission for Cooperation and Cultural Action. This financial aid will, on the one hand, enable the completion of some projects already under way, notably in the fields of town planning, animal production, and energy conservation. On the other hand, it will allow the implementation of new projects in the most active fields of the Ivorian economy: the creation of a training center for electronic sciences within the National Institute for Continuing Education, and an instrument of support to the Posts and Telecommunications national staff college. "This program, through its diversity and orientation, demonstrates the quality and richness of Franco-Ivorian cooperation, of which the FAC remains one of the essential instruments," a communique released from the French Mission for Cooperation in Abidjan said. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0729 GMT 6 Jun 87 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/646



## REPORT LISTS SOURCES OF ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jun 87 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt]

How can Madagascar tackle the energy crisis which is looming from 1995 because of its total dependency at present on wood from its forests and on imported oil? That is the question which a report by experts funded by the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the European Economic Community and published last January attempts to answer. It stresses that over the next ten years 150,000 hectares of forest, or 12 per cent of the national total, will be destroyed to meet the domestic fuel needs of the population, 80 per cent of which consist of firewood and charcoal. The growing demand for energy can not be satisfied by reafforestation alone, its says, because that would require the replanting of 150,000 hectares a year, starting immediately, and the necessary saplings are just not available. The region round the capital, Antananarivo, is now seriously lacking in fuel, and this deficit will increase by the equivalent of 680,000 tonnes of oil per year if no corrective measures are taken.

However, the report says that wood resources can be better exploited and at less cost to the environment, in particular if a forestry management structure is established on a national scale. The experts also recommend that priority be given to the use of the 15,000 hectares of stunted pines of the Haut Mangoro forest for the production of charcoal, as well as the introduction of wood stoves giving better carbonisation (those in use now could easily have their efficiency improved by 25 per cent).

In order to reduce the demand for charcoal and firewood from the inhabitants of Antananarivo, the report stresses the urgency of giving at least ten per cent of households the means to use electricity and kerosene for their domestic requirements, which would increase consumption of kerosene by 4,600 tonnes a year and of electricity by 30 million kilowatt-hours, and reduce that of charcoal by 22,500 tonnes. Other medium-term remedies include the production of fuel briquettes from rice-husks.

In addition, Madagascar has an enormous potential in water power, which should be exploited to the full, the experts say. A total of 300 sites for hydro-electric schemes, capable of producing 7,000 megawatts in all, have been listed. Of these, 200 have a capacity of less than 200 megawatts. The present installed capacity, of 115 megawatts, therefore represents a minute part of what could be available. The authors of the report consider that the

estimates of the JIRAMA state-owned power company, that electricity demand will increase by five per cent a year by 1995 (seven per cent for the single interconnected system), even though no sizeable factory is to start operating in the next few years, are exaggerated (they stress JIRAMA's present lack of means to estimate the likely demand for the years to come). The ferro-chrome project, the only one of any importance, is not expected to be complete for a number of years. Thus the available surplus by 1990 will amount to 150 million kilowatt-hours, which justifies encouraging the population of the capital to switch from charcoal to electricity. The report also expresses the view that rationalisation and upward revision of electricity tariffs are essential. (In this respect, JIRAMA has a price-adjustment programme, to be applied in stages up to January 1989). In addition, it recommends laying on a new high voltage line of 138 kilovolts to the town of Antsirabe, alongside the present line of 63 kilovolts.

An important chapter of the report is devoted to the Tamatave oil refinery and assesses the rehabilitation scheme produced by the BEICIP, a French consultancy specialising in studies on the oil industry. The BEICIP's least optimistic scenario, of an annual one per cent increase in demand for oil products up to 1990 and two per cent in the 1990s, is considered the most likely. The World Bank, which has great reservations about the project, has refused to contribute to its funding, which is being partly met by France. Nevertheless, it is said in the report to have adopted a policy of "benevolent neutrality".

#### ENERGY NEEDS (1983 and 1995)

Energy source and sectors	Consumption		% of total 1983	% of total 1995	annual growth rate
	1983 (in millions of toe*)	1995			
Wood	1,323	1,854	80.2	76.1	2.9
. Wood fuels	(1,201)	(1,642)	(72.8)	(67.4)	(2.6)
. Charcoal	(121)	(212)	(7.4)	(8.7)	(4.8)
Oil products	241.3	411	14.6	16.9	4.5
Electricity	78.2	135	4.7	5.6	4.7
Coal	7.5	34	0.5	1.4	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Households	1,375	1,935	83.3	79.5	2.9
Transport	141	233	8.6	9.6	4.3
Industry, etc.	133	265	8.1	10.9	5.7

\* toe: tonne of oil equivalent

At the institutional level, the authors of the report deplore the absence of a single structure to co-ordinate all energy questions, and in particular the division of responsibilities between the ministry for industry, energy and mines and the Office Militaire National des Industries Stratégiques

(OMNIS), which is directly answerable to the presidency. (On this issue, however, the February 1986 decision of the authorities should be noted, giving the co-ordinating and planning role for projects in the energy sector to the ministry, headed by José Rakotomavo.

The report also puts forward a programme for investment in energy resources between now and 1990 (see opposite). Costing a total of 138 million dollars in 1984 terms, including ten million for studies and technical assistance, it lists as top priority schemes worth 45 million, which do not include the rehabilitation of the Tamatave oil refinery.

It is also worth noting that last May the World Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the French Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique and the Swiss government announced joint funding of an enormous project for rehabilitation of the energy sector, amounting to 60 million dollars in total (at 1987 values). This project (see ION N°281), which was directly inspired by the experts' report, particularly includes the provision of high-performance analysis and forecasting facilities to JIRAMA.

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CSO, 3400/641

## FRENCH REJECT ROLE OF REPRESSION

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] For several days rumours apparently emanating from Madagascar's embassy in Paris have spoken of the imminent establishment of an opposition Malagasy government in exile. However, when contacted by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, no opposition leader in the French capital, neither Andrianohony Ranaivo-Rahamefy, chairman of the Comite de Madagascar pour la Democratie, nor Alexis Bezaka, head of the Parti Democrate Chretien Malgache, nor the energetic Lucile Ramanandraibe, author of a recent publication entitled Elements de Reflexion pour une Alternative a Madagascar, who is seen in some quarters as Madagascar's answer to Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, said such a move was planned. In Madagascar itself more rumours, apparently equally baseless, have been circulating that the Vonjy, MFM and VS-MONIMA parties had reached "consensus" with President Didier Ratsiraka in return for funds

ION--These rumours seem designed to discredit the external and internal opposition at a time when no economic recovery is in sight(see page 7), and when President Ratsiraka appears internationally isolated. On his last visit to Paris neither France's socialist President Francois Mitterrand nor the rightwing government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was prepared to give him the special aid he sought for his own security. A reliable source told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER that President Ratsiraka came to France to demand the implementation of the secret agreement codenamed Operation Gay, which he had signed on May 28, 1975, on behalf of the then head of the military directorate in Antananarivo, a few days before he himself assumed power. The accord, which has never been cancelled, is for co-operation from "French services of repression" against "constituted groups or groups being formed or planned to carry out revolutionary acts on Malagasy territory." Facing a regrouping of the internal opposition, and unusual militancy by opponents abroad, Didier Ratsiraka came to Paris to request French support. From a well-informed French source, THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER has learned that it was refused, and that the official visit to Franch last month by the chief of staff of Madagascar's armed forces, General Lucien Ratotonirainy, was unconnected with Operation Gay.

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CSO: 3400/643

## BRIEFS

**FRENCH ARMY INFLUENCE**--No new agreement was signed during the official ten day visit which the chief of the general staff of Madagascar's armed forces, General Lucien Rakotonirainy, made to France recently. However the visit did include discussions on May 22 with his French opposite number, Air force general Jean Sauinier. ION--The absence of any new agreement does not mean to say that France is not continuing its attempts to strengthen its military cooperation with Madagascar, something it has been pursuing for the past two years, with the intention notably of containing the Soviet presence in the country and radar systems and remodelling the Malagasy armed forces on the Soviet pattern. For the past three years a growing number of officer cadets from Madagascar have been undergoing training in France, and since 1985 French military aid to Antananarivo has been worth some 23 million French francs a year. [Excerpt] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 May 87 p 3] /9274

**POPE CRITICIZES MORAL, SOCIAL CLIMATE**--Pope John-Paul II attacked "the serious deterioration of the moral and social climate" of Madagascar along with its "widespread corruption, lack of trust, insecurity, drug taking tendencies, theft, feuds, violence and disrespect for life" when he met the Roman Catholic bishops of Madagascar at the Vatican on May 21 and was handed a report on the situation in the country. The pope said the church should make a contribution to the moral recovery of Madagascar but without "assuming a direct political role, which does not belong to the clergy but to the authorities legitimately invested with that responsibility." ION--Surprisingly, a recent editorial in the religious weekly LAKROA, signed by its editor Remy Ralibera, a Jesuit priest, contrasted sharply with the usual tone of the publication's articles, which are obliged to be extremely indirect in discussing the malagasy political scene in order to avoid censorship. On this occasion Father Ralibera, despite his reputation for moderation, made a direct attack on the attitude of many politicians who refuse to question the socialist ideology in force without seeking to consider whether it might be the prime cause of the country's present wretched state. However the editorial does not seem to be aimed at the government alone. It could equally well target the members of the newly-formed opposition movement, particularly the MFM and MONIMA parties, both of which strongly favour a socialist type of regime. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 May 87 p 3] /9274



**STUDENT LEADER ARRESTED**--The security forces who entered the university campus at Antananarivo several weeks ago arrested the top leader of the striking students on May 7. He is Aime Francis, adopted son of the head of the opposition MONIMA Party, Monja Jaona. According to the Malagasy press, which normally says little about the strike which has paralysed the university since November 1986, the arrested student (who was not named) was wearing an automatic pistol and had 49 rounds of ammunition. This could lead to conspiracy charges for the most active in the KIM, the movement which has been organising the strike. Monja Jaona called the move a "manoeuvre by the authorities" to deprive the student protest of leadership. Last February another student leader, Cyril Rasandosafy, was arrested (ION No 270). Reported for several weeks to have died, he in fact survived injuries he received. The refusal of the government to release the six or eight students it is holding partly explains the failure of the negotiations to resolve the conflict which began last March. Today a good 50 percent of the students have returned to class. However the presence of numerous soldiers in mufti in the lecture rooms and in uniform on the campus has been denounced by the staff union, the SECES, which has given the government until May 15 to order their withdrawal. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 May 87 p 5] /9274

**STUDENT LEADER ESCAPES**--Aime Francis, the head of the KIM organisation of striking students and adopted son of the leader of the MONIMA opposition party, Monja Jaona, is reported to have escaped from the prison where he was being held since his arrest on the Ankatso university campus in Antananarivo on May 7. He is said to have been helped by a number of officers to reach the southern Antandroy region which is his birthplace. He was accused of being in possession of weapons, an allegation which was strongly condemned by Monja Jaona. The MONIMA leader is said to have been informed officially by the Malagasy authorities that his son had "disappeared." [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 May 87 p 6] /9274

**REGIONAL SHORTAGES PERSIST**--In connection with the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of his assumption of power, President Didier Ratsiraka has been making frequent visits to the provinces for various ceremonies. The highly "electoral" tone of his speeches has surprised his audience, since the president himself took pains to remind his critics that Madagascar was not yet in an election period. Meanwhile it has been learned that the region of Toliary is continuing to suffer a series of shortages, notably of sugar, three months after the looting of the property of the Indo-Pakistani community. A pamphlet has appeared attacking speculation in sugar allegedly being organised by traders close to the minister for secondary education, Charles Zeny, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the misappropriation of a cheque handed to Madagascar by the North Korean President Kim Il Sung, for the promotion of his Douthche philosophy. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jun 87 p 5] /9274

**DEBT RESCHEDULING, SLOW GROWTH**—According to the French economic newsletter Nord.Sud Export Madagascar has been granted a revision of the 1985 agreement for rescheduling its commercial debt. Creditor banks, represented on a steering committee chaired by Chase Manhattan, are said to have agreed that the Madagascar central bank honour debts due in 1983 and 1984 between 1985 and 1988, in dollars, with margins of 0.75 percent and two percent above Libor, plus 0.75 percent commission. According to World Bank projections, Antananarivo's total debt servicing charges in 1987 amount to 321 million dollars (114 million private credit), compared with 261 million in 1986 (ol million private credit). Public debt renegotiation is expected to be the subject of a future meeting of the Club of Paris, as the agreement negotiated in 1985 expires in September this year. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jun 87 p 7] /9274

**BREAK OPPOSITION THROUGH CONSULTATION**—Several meetings of Madagascar's Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), whose members include the heads of all political parties except Monja Jaona of MONIMA, have taken place since mid-May under the chairmanship of President Didier Ratsiraka, who also leads the AREMA party. The meetings were the first of the CSR since the joint rally staged on March 22 by MONIMA, Vonjy and the MFM parties to attack the policy of the government. A second rally on May 1 was joined by the VS MONIMA. President Ratsiraka is seen to be using all his skill to try to break this fledgling opposition front by agreeing to consult with the parties which belong to the CSR with the aim of condemning MONIMA to isolation once more, [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jun 87 p 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/642



**MMM NAMES SHADOW CABINET**

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] The principal opposition party in Mauritius, the Mouvement Militant Mauricien, has revealed the names of its four leading members who will head the government if the party wins the forthcoming general elections. The post of President of the Republic, assuming this new status for the island is proclaimed, will go to Paul Berenger, the present leader of the opposition, while the vice-president will be Dharmanand Fokeer, the current chairman of the MMM, who will combine his duties with those of parliamentary speaker. The position of prime minister will belong to Prem Nababsingh, as had been known with certainty since May 1, and his deputy will be Cassam Uteem. All of them are long-serving militants of the MMM.

It is noticeable that the main opposition group reserves no place in its "shadow cabinet" for any coalition partners in government, as had been the case in 1982.

Meanwhile the split which occurred last month in Sir Satcam Boolell's Labour, which is allied to Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth's Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (see ION No 282), gave rise on June 6 to the appearance on the Mauritian political scene of a new party, the Mouvement Travailleuse Democrate, which is headed by Anil Baichoo. An electoral pact between the MMM and the MTD seems possible, in spite of disappointment within the MMM at the refusal of Nuvin Ramgoolam, son of the late Labour leader Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, to assume political responsibility in the new party.

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CSO, 3400/643

## INFLATION LOW, TRADE SURPLUS

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] Imports of leather, accessories and machinery used for making leather goods have been exempt from tax with effect from June 5. The measure announced by finance minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, will mean a loss in revenue to the state of between 60 million and 100 million rupees. The aim is [to] widen the national industrial base, "We want to see Mauritius become a major area for leather products, as it has become for textiles since the abolition of customs duties " Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo said. Similar measures will soon be applied to jewellery and printing (see ION No 283).

In addition, the finance minister is preparing for the establishment of a free port area at Port Louis after the abolition of the customs tax of between one and ten percent on transshipment, bunkering and re-exporting. The government wants to make Port Louis a major transshipment centre for the whole region. Australia is reported to have recently suggested to the Mauritian authorities that all Australian meat being shipped to western Indian Ocean countries, including east Africa, should pass through Port Louis harbour.

### Record low inflation

The Mauritian finance ministry has forecast an inflation rate during the current financial year (July 1986 to June 1987) of less than one percent, as a result of eliminating many customs duties. In the 1984, 1985 and 1986 financial years the rate was 7.3, 6.7 and 1.8 percent respectively.

### Trade Surplus

For the first time in years the Mauritian trade balance was in surplus in 1986. It came to 311 million rupees (nearly 25 million dollars), raising the proportion of imports covered by exports from 87.2 percent in 1985 to 103.4 percent last year. This improvement stems from an increase in exports (up 34.1 percent) and a smaller rise in imports (up 13 per cent). The value of textile exports (four billion rupees, or 57 percent more than in 1985), exceeded revenue from sugar (3.5 billion rupees) for the first time.

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CSO: 3400/642

## EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE SUCCESSFUL

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 May 87 pp 8, 9

## [Excerpts]

Set up in 1970, the Export Processing Zone of Mauritius has experienced a remarkable rate of growth since 1983, which in 1986 alone led to the creation of 20,000 new jobs, while in the same year 10,000 young people came on to the labour market. Thanks to the EPZ the country has been able to rid itself of the crushing weight of sugar on the national economy: whereas at independence in 1968 the sugar industry accounted for 90 per cent of exports, in 1985 it lost its position as export leader, falling to 43.2 per cent, to the firms of the EPZ. At the present time 377 companies enjoy EPZ status, with a workforce of almost 71,000 (September 1986 figures). With the whole of industry, including sugar and the manufacture of import substitutes, employing 93,000 people out of a total of 233,000 wage earners, one can state that in the last few years Mauritius has become an industry-dominated state.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT (March 1986)

Industry: 42%	Tertiary: 40%	Agriculture: 18%
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One of the most characteristic features of the Export Processing Zone is the exceptional preponderance of local capital in investments. Until 1983 foreign capital could even be considered as playing a marginal role. However this has increased markedly in the last three years, chiefly because of investment of Chinese origin (from Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan) and also, but to a lesser extent, from South Africa. Today Mauritians still control more than 50 per cent of the capital in EPZ companies, while in most of the world's major free ports the share of domestic capital is less than 30 per cent.

One of the principal advantages of the Mauritian free zone, which explains its success to a great extent, is its privileged access to European and American markets. Mauritius being one of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries linked to the European Economic Community in the Lome agreement, its manufactured goods are not subject to restrictions on its exports to EEC members (although there are "informal" arrangements for textile products with France, Britain and Ireland). It is clear that this access to the European

market was one of the primary incentives for investors from Hong Kong and Singapore in their choice of Mauritius for their operations.

As for the United States and Canada, Mauritius became subject in 1981 to quotas in relation to hosiery. These were last renegotiated in October 1986.

If the dependence of the country's other two main resources, sugar and tourism, on the European market is taken into account, the policy of the Mauritian government (and of the opposition) to become as much a part as possible of the western geo-political and economic sphere is understandable. This is the message that the island's leaders systematically attempt to give to their American and European partners. That is why the current tendency is to increase the participation of European industry in the Export Processing Zone, while resisting investments from southeast Asia, which are considered more "volatile" and less important for the future. One may also conclude that the great reluctance of the Mauritian government to become involved in the eastern and southern African Preferential Trade Area (though this is being tempered somewhat now) is because Port Louis considers that the country's economic future does not lie with its close neighbours.

The Western economic partners of Mauritius do not err in this respect. The United States has stepped up its aid considerably this year, while France discovered in 1986 that Mauritius had become its first or second most important trading partner in the Indian Ocean region (not including South Africa), and was on the same level as Madagascar. At the beginning of this month PROPARCO, the risk-capital subsidiary of France's aid agency, the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, brought 30 French investors to Mauritius. This was a new venture, and it is significant that Mauritius was chosen for the experiment. The results were very encouraging, with many industrialists finding that setting up in Mauritius would give them a channel to new markets, notably the United States, at costs which they could not afford in France.

Another peculiarity of the Mauritian Export Processing Zone is that it has no geographical boundaries. An EPZ factory can be located anywhere in the island. In fact, the concept of a free zone should eventually be extended to the country's entire industry, finance minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo indicated to The Indian Ocean Newsletter, recalling that a month ago he had abolished all taxes on textiles and textile machinery, inside and outside the EPZ. "It is a decision which will be expensive for the state (more than 140 million rupees) but was necessary for Mauritius to become one great free zone. I am also preparing before the end of June to introduce a number of bold measures with strong incentives aimed at enlarging our industrial base into leatherwork (shoes, clothing and furnishings), jewellery and printing. These measures of a fiscal nature will benefit the exporting sector, but also the domestic sector. The free zone will disappear in any case, and the whole of Mauritius will be a free zone inside four years. Already any company which exports more than 50 per cent of its production automatically acquires EPZ status", Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo said.

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BRIEFS

**FRENCH INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS**—At least eight joint Franco-Mauritian industrial projects could come into being by 1989, after the visit of French businessmen to Port Louis organised in early May by the PROPARGO, the venture capital affiliate of France's Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique (see ION No 283). Three, for the production of lingerie, bicycle spares and medicinal plant extracts, could be under way this year. The PROPARGO is expected to take a share of some 10 percent in the capital of each new company formed. The total amount of investment required to carry out the projects is put at nearly 100 million francs. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jun 87 p 7] /9274

**AIR LINK WITH AUSTRALIA**—Australia has offered Port Louis landing rights for the national airline, Air Mauritius, for a trial period, the Mauritian foreign minister Sir Satcam Boolel said on his return from Canberra this week. Port Louis will have to show the service is profitable on the basis of demand from the Mauritian end to be able to claim permanent landing rights. Sir Satcam's discussions with his Australian counterpart Bill Hayden also covered ways of strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 May 87 p 7] /9274

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL JAILED FOR DRUGS**—Yousouf Gangoo, a municipal councillor elected on the ticket of the government coalition in December 1985, has been sentenced to two years in jail for possession of heroin. This is a new blow for the administration of Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, whose image has suffered greatly over the past year from the implication of several government members of parliament in drug trafficking. Speculation about possible early elections in August, which is currently being fed by the intensive preparations for a poll being made by Mr Jugnauth's party, can only be strengthened by this most recent incident. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jun 87 p 4] /9274

CSO: 3400/642



**MNR CLAIMS 'NATIONAL OFFENSIVE,' ZIMBABWE ATTACKS**

MB060540 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jul 87 p 13

[By Ken Pottinger]

[Text] Rightwing rebels in Mozambique claim they have Zimbabwean forces on the run.

They say Robert Mugabe's government is reviewing its military commitment to the defence of the vital Beira corridor and the Marxist regime of President Joaquim Chissano.

Paulo Oliveira, Lisbon-based spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement--Renamo--told the SUNDAY TIMES this week:

"Mugabe is rueing the day he sent his forces into Mozambique. We are told there is a growing feeling among the business community and the armed forces that the military commitment to the Beira corridor is money down the drain and debilitating the Zimbabwean economy."

The Beira Corridor Group, BCG Ltd, an amalgam of British multinationals and Zimbabwean interests, has invested millions of rands in repairing and trying to secure the corridor, which gives land locked Zimbabwe an alternative route to the sea.

In May British military analysts concluded that the 240-km-long strip, through which an oil pipeline and road and rail links run, could be defended provided a Zimbabwean occupation force was stationed in Manica and Sofala provinces with responsibility for both administration and defence in the area.

This solution is not viewed kindly in Maputo because of implications for national sovereignty. (In the 1890's Cecil Rhodes unsuccessfully tried to impose a similar annexation of the corridor on Portugal.)

Oliveira claimed that in the past three weeks Renamo had attacked a number of targets up to 30 km inside the Zimbabwean border, and that Harare was now taking rebel threat to extend the guerrilla war into Zimbabwe seriously.



He said the rebels had a list of other key economic targets like roads, power pylons, railways, bridges and factories in Zimbabwe, which would be destroyed unless Mugabe's troops pulled out.

Independent reports say the rebels, despite facing considerable supply shortages, appear nevertheless to have launched a major new offensive against key targets in the Beira corridor, the port of Beira itself and the outlying suburbs of Maputo.

Oliveira claimed that the rebels were embarked on "a national offensive" in all 10 provinces.

Western diplomats in Lisbon said the scale of combat in Mozambique appeared to be as intense as any seen in the bitter fighting that preceded independence in neighbouring Rhodesia.

On June 29 the rebels claimed major successes in attacks on the country's two principal cities, Maputo and Beira, and on important targets in the Beira corridor.

Oliveira said Renamo had killed more than 120 government soldiers in a series of co-ordinated attacks on targets in central and southern Mozambique since the beginning of June.

He said that to mark Mozambican independence day on June 25 the rebels had shelled the central port city of Beira, demolishing buildings and killing government troops.

He said rebels had blown up the oil pipeline linking Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali) in five places, despite the Zimbabwean military cordon protecting it, and sabotaged road and rail links in the corridor.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims.

Oliveira warned that unless Harare withdrew its troops "Zimbabweans will suffer."

/6091

CSO: 3400/124

MAPUTO RALLY REJECTS CONCESSIONS TO 'BANDITS'

MB042025 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Maputo city residents today shouted loud and clear their no to the internal minority who believe that the Mozambican people ought to capitulate and make concessions to the enemy. More than a manifestation of support for President Joaquim Chissano's 24 June speech--and about this there was no doubt--the initiative of the Maputo residents was a vote against defeatism, cowardice, and lack of patriotism.

[Begin representative of Maputo grass-roots organization recording] We will never accept negotiating the return to slavery. We say no to talks with bandits armed by South Africa [applause]; no to those who say that we ought to sit at the negotiations table with the armed bandits; no to any attempt to hold talks with these imbeciles and traitors, savages and sellouts who maim defenseless people in an independent nation; no to talks with the armed bandits.

We, Maputo youths, following the example of our heroes who gave their lives in search of the freedom we enjoy today, are once again determined to wage war to end war, as did the 25 September 1964 soldiers. We wish to once again state that whatever the enemy, we will always be the soldiers of 25 September.

We, Maputo workers, under the leadership of our glorious party, have come here to reaffirm that we are determined to continue the relentless struggle against the enemies of our revolution. We once again reaffirm that we will never agree to sit at the negotiations table with the criminals who murder our people. The guidelines laid down by comrade president at the public rally have been accepted and will be implemented in all sectors of activity in Maputo. We will as always remain loyal to the ideals of our glorious Marxist-Leninist Frelimo Party, led by Comrade President Joaquim Chissano, the indisputable leader of the Mozambican revolution. We express our readiness and determination to fulfill the economic rehabilitation program. We will strengthen even further the campaign to enlighten the people about the program's meaning and contents as a means to neutralize those who are likely to attempt to thwart its goals.

We, teachers, journalists, writers, and photographers have once again come to express our resolve and strong support for the speech by comrade chairman

of the Frelimo Party on the occasion of 25 June. We wish to shout loud and clear our no to talks with the murderers of yesterday and today--the armed bandits. We say no to tribalism and regionalism, to racism and the capitulating ideals because the dignity of our people and the Mozambican man comes first. [end recording]

These were the messages from women, youths, and workers. In brief, messages from the entire Maputo population. All of these messages indicate hatred for armed banditry, combat readiness to bring about peace in the country, and loyalty to the party and government. In view of these messages, it is worth asking: Who are those who piously seek to present themselves as spokesmen for the suffering of the people?

Joao Baptista Cosme, first party secretary and chairman of the Maputo City Executive Council, also addressed the demonstration:

[Begin Cosme recording] Your messages clearly show that our people are determined to continue the relentless struggle for a truly free and just society. They show that the people will continue to fight against those who are nothing but mere puppets of the South African regime. Your messages also show that our people are aware that national unity is the secret of all our victories and that it is a process in which all Mozambicans can take part. National unity demands that we dedicate ourselves to it with an open heart and as free men. We must know how to situate ourselves in our country where each one of us has a place and a role to play. [end recording]

The Maputo demonstration amounted to a lesson to those who seek to present themselves as interlocutors of the people. In fact all they want is to defend their interests and viewpoints. Today's demonstration was an occasion of unity, unity which must be present at all places at all times. Only thus will it be possible to liquidate armed bandits and preserve independence. Our independence is internationally recognized.

/6091

CSO: 3400/124

70,000 FAMILIES TO BE RESETTLED IN ESTIMA

MB082036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Harare, July 8 SAPA--More than half-a-million people, comprising 70,000 families, will be resettled at the Estima Valley, located about 150 km from the Mozambican city of Tete, a report by the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association (Zimofa), says.

The report, made available to the semi-official news agency ZIANA by Zimofa today, is a result of a visit to Tete Province by a group of 21 representatives from eleven non-governmental organisations (NGO's) organised by Zimofa, at the request of Mozambique's ambassador to Zimbabwe.

More than 50 per cent of the population of Tete Province, the report says, had been displaced by a combination of drought and bandit activity. From the Tete Province alone, there were 48,000 refugees in Zimbabwe and 36,000 in Zambia, the governor of Tete Province, Mr Cadmiel Muthemba, is quoted as having said.

Estima Valley, situated about 30 km south of Cabora Bassa dam, and once earmarked for development by Portuguese settlers before independence, had therefore been identified as one of the resettlement sites, says the report.

According to the report, priorities of the Estima project are land clearance, water needed for domestic use and for agriculture; housing and agriculture.

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CSO: 3400/124

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS EXTEND AID TO TETE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Doctors Without Borders [MSF], a Belgian non-governmental organization, has extended its operations to Tete Province, working at the Moatize and Benga centers for persons displaced by the war. A cargo plane carrying 20 metric tons of various hospital and support equipment arrived in the country on 27 May. Meanwhile, a similar Dutch organization will soon open a facility in Cuamba District in Niassa Province to provide medical care to people in that area and rehabilitate some health units.

This information was provided to the newspaper by Johan Verheyen, administrator of Doctors Without Borders of Belgium, who added that the extension of the organization's operations to Tete Province is intended basically to provide medical care for thousands of persons displaced by the war who have found shelter at the Moatize and Benga centers and to re-open some of the health-service infrastructure in those areas.

Mr. Verheyen pointed out that the extension of services to Tete is being coordinated jointly by the Ministry of Health, the Refugee Assistance Center and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

A cargo plane carrying 20 metric tons of various medical and support equipment arrived in Tete City on 27 May to give impetus to the assistance program for the displaced. The equipment includes two vehicles to be used for transporting doctors and patients, tents and office equipment. In addition to the equipment sent to the Moatize and Benga centers, a Doctors Without Borders team is already in these two areas of Tete Province: it consists of two doctors, a nurse and a logistics person, according to Verheyen.

Verheyen said, "Our organization is basically humanitarian and its efforts are basically aimed at providing medical care for persons in desperate situations, such as the war victims in Tete Province. In addition to this work, we do other things at the same time that we also consider very important: building and rehabilitating a health infrastructure."

The Belgian non-governmental organization first became active in Mozambique in the first quarter of last year, following an agreement signed between Doctors Without Borders and the Ministries of Cooperation and Health.



The organization, whose operations are financed by the European Economic Community, then began working in northern Inhambane Province, where it is still active today in Vilanculo District, MSF "headquarters" for that part of the country, and the districts of Nova Mambone, Inhassoro Mabote and Funhalouro.

Mr. Verheyen added that his organization, in addition to working in Inhambane Province and now in Tete Province, is also providing medical services to the people in certain areas of Sofala Province.

#### Hospital Equipment for Inhambane

According to MSF Administrator Verheyen, a boat carrying various hospital equipment for those very areas of Inhambane Province will arrive shortly. The equipment includes an X-ray machine that will be used at the Vilanculo Rural Hospital.

The assistance also includes medicine and vaccines, among other supplies, which will be used in the treatment and preventive care of thousands of people living in northern Inhambane Province.

In that part of the country, MSF of Belgium, which has links with the EEC Emergency Program is now engaged in enlarging the Nova Mambone Health Center and Vilanculo Rural Hospital, in addition to medical care. Electricity and running water will be installed at the latter.

In the area of health, also in Inhambane Province, a medical aide training program will also be carried out by MSF.

According to Mr. Verheyen, a seminar on maternal and child health and an accelerated vaccination program for Inhambane Province will be held in Vilanculo District. Both are being sponsored by MSF in cooperation with health offices in that part of the country. This meeting will involve health officials from all parts of Inhambane Province.

The purpose of the seminar will be to review health measures and determine which measures improve medical care for the people of the various districts of the province.

#### Dutch to Work in Cuamba

A Dutch organization also called Doctors Without Borders will soon begin working in Cuamba District in Niassa Province, according to statements made to NOTICIAS by the Belgian MSF administrator.

According to his statements, one doctor from the Dutch organization is already in the country and another team is expected to arrive in Maputo. This doctor is in Cuamba District, where, together with Niassa officials, she has studied the feasibility of her organization's participation in providing medical care for the district's people.



COMMENTARY ON PLIGHT OF WAR REFUGEES IN CUAMBA

MB091531 Dakar PANA in French 1146 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Commentary by Paul Fauvet]

[Text] Cuamba (Mozambique), 9 Jul (PANA)--Cobwebs have invaded the service station in the Niassa Province town of Cuamba, in northern Mozambique. Not a single drop of gasoline has been sold to the public during the last 3 years. The oil company Petromoc carefully rations whatever gasoline and diesel reach Cuamba.

There is a strange atmosphere in Cuamba. Vestiges of the colonial past appear to haunt the town. The bars continue to advertise fresh prawns and beer, although the town has not seen them in years. It is obvious that the town once enjoyed a lively night life in which the Portuguese Army played a main role. Most of the beer and seafood that arrived in Cuamba were destined for the Portuguese Army.

In fact, Cuamba was an important garrison town during the colonial war. Seen from above, Cuamba is dominated by an enormous landing strip which was built by the Portuguese for military purposes. However, this landing strip has also rendered great service to Mozambique in its own struggle against the South African-backed MNR bandits.

Cuamba was also an important railroad town. It is there that the railroad branches off in two directions: toward Lichinga, capital of Niassa Province, and north toward Malawi along the Nacala-Malawi route. In the past, this railroad was heavily used. Malawi used this railroad for most of its trade, and all that Niassa Province lacked arrived there by train. Nowadays, trains are becoming rare. MNR sabotage actions against this railroad were the reason it was closed to international traffic in 1984.

It has become extremely difficult to supply Niassa Province, and the trains that dare go there travel at very low speed because of the frequent need to stop and repair sabotaged sections of the track. It has in fact become common to see teams of railroad workers equipped with replacement rails and sleepers. This explains why equipment, chemical products, soap, salt, and above all gasoline have become so scarce in Niassa Province.

No train coming from Nacala has reached Niassa Province this year. The aid goods that reach the province come from the other side, in other words, Malawi. The 80-km railroad between Entre-Lagos, on the border with Malawi, and Cuamba is still fairly safe. Nonetheless, the transport of goods along the 262-km Cuamba-Lichinga route is painfully slow. The last train that dared go on such an adventure took 5 days. In fact, this railroad has not been properly maintained, and there are places where it is totally covered by grass. It is easy to understand why railroad workers do not want to do maintenance work on the railroad: They do not have military protection.

For the most part, there is no electricity in Cuamba. There is still diesel for the generator, so perhaps the residents can have electricity for 1 or 2 hours at night, but they normally rely on wood stoves and kerosene lamps. Food is scarce in Cuamba, but there is no hunger, because of the fertility of the land surrounding the town. However, there is a complete lack of all types of manufactured goods, as clearly shown by the residents' slovenly appearance.

Soap, sugar, cooking oil, and shoes could, with a little effort, be made in Cuamba. However, it lacks artisan skills for low level production of such manufactured goods. This is yet another reminder of the colonial past, because it was the Portuguese who created the small enterprises that produced goods which could compete with the industrial goods imported by Portugal. It was also Portugal's colonial policy that made Niassa Province dependent on the railroad from Nacala [words indistinct] and, now that trains no longer reach the province, Niassa has plunged into misery.

However, the situation of those people who fled from the rural areas to the relative security of Cuamba is even worse than that of Cuamba's residents. Those people, who total several thousand, have lost everything apart from the clothes they had on when the MNR struck.

There also was once the communal village of Carrau 25 km east of Cuamba. However, after two attacks the MNR burned it down, and its 500 families were forced to seek refuge on the edge of Cuamba.

Mr Mario Simao, Frelimo Party secretary in Cuamba, explained that when the bandits attacked the town for the first time in May 1984, the old people stayed to rebuild their town despite losing their houses and grain elevators. But when the bandits carried out a second incursion into Carrau in March 1986, their resolve weakened, and the whole community is now in Cuamba.

The refugees depend on the hospitality of the inhabitants of the town, who took them into their homes before they had built their own huts. As far as food is concerned, they have to rely on charity. At the moment when [words indistinct] Carrau's refugees, they still live from [words indistinct] from Caritas, a Catholic charity organization. Some of the women from Carrau have nothing more than rags on their backs. One or two children show signs of a disease called kwashiorkor, which is caused by a lack of protein.

The main MNR camp in that area is in Muitetere, about 50 km east of Cuamba. It was later destroyed by the Mozambican defense forces. It is obvious however, that the Carrau refugees are hesitant to reconstruct their town without firm guarantees of protection.

There are displaced persons in almost all the area around Cuamba. Some of them have settled there with their families and have built houses. Others (?have remained) displaced. This (?fraction) of the population is the most vulnerable. It is this one at the greatest risk of succumbing to other diseases linked to famine.

Concentrated on the outskirts of urban areas, they generally have no hope of farming, due to the limited amount of farm land. In most cases, the arable land found in the areas surrounding towns are already being farmed.

In Cuamba, the unfortunate victims of the current war in Mozambique exist among the unseemly traces of previous conflicts which are the empty bars and windows of deserted shops.

But a brighter future awaits Cuamba. The Nacala-Malawi railroad is under construction, with the 200-km-long route connecting Nacala and Nampula already completed. The work on the most difficult part of the route between Nampula and Cuamba has already begun. Once the railroad is completed and operational, [words indistinct] MNR will not be able to act easily [words indistinct]. Besides, Malawi, within the framework of the security agreements signed with Mozambique last December, has agreed to help defend the railroad.

Once peace returns to Mozambique, Cuamba will once again live in prosperity, the gasoline pumps will start working again, and the travelers will be able to drink a refreshing beer in the bars.

/6091

CSO: 3400/124

**NEW PRICES FOR MEAT, EGGS**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the Ministry of Agriculture made public new prices for beef, pork, chicken and eggs effective nationwide as of 8 June as provided under a joint announcement by the ministries of agriculture, trade and finance. The new prices reflect changes that have taken place in the cost of various production factors that have resulted in the need to stimulate producers, who are now called upon to step up production and delivery through normal trade channels.

The announcement sets new rates for beef sales, with exact prices fixed by the agriculture and trade offices, i.e., 1,400 meticals for a kilo of Grade A boneless beef and 980 meticals for Grade B boneless beef. Pork will be sold at a maximum of 1,565 meticals for a leg or shoulder (no bone), 1,435 meticals for pork chops and 980 meticals for ribs.

Set prices are also given for other cuts of beef and pork. The price of chicken is set at 780 meticals per kilo and a dozen eggs will be 455 meticals. The announcement also sets the producers' selling price for meat and eggs and directs that these newly approved prices become effective nationwide immediately.

In the beef market, new on-the-hoof prices were also approved, as well as prices for three classes of veal. New classifications were also approved for butcher shops.

The announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture also introduced new prices for chicken and hog feed.

At the same time, the Ministry of State for Tourism announced new prices for bottled beer (.34 liter) at hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and motels, including cafés, taverns and bars. At the new prices, a nonreturnable bottle of beer will cost 259, 245, 230.50 and 180 meticals at five-, four-, three-, two- and one-star hotels and Class 1, 2 and 3 cafés. The complete text of the price-change announcement is given on pages 5-6 of this edition of NOTICIAS.

**COMETAL-MONETAL NEEDS SPARE PARTS**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] A source at COMETAL-MONETAL told NOTICIAS that the company could resume manufacturing railroad cars if firm arrangements could be made to import "supplementary assembly components."

The source, a company manager, said that "importing this equipment was dependent on the payment of debts owed the company."

"In spite of everything," he said, "we predict that 15 cars will be manufactured whether the equipment is imported or not, because we have a small back-up inventory."

According to this source, "over a million contos are owed COMETAL-MONETAL by several companies, with CPM [Mozambique Railroad] in the lead."

The company shut down its rail-car production line in 1985, "mainly due to the lack of supplementary assembly components."

During the last 2 years, the company has resumed the repair of tanks and the manufacture of metal structures for dams to minimize the company's deficit.

COMETAL-MONETAL has also accepted work in cases where the customer owned the raw material to assemble tanks in Beira.

**Worker Flight**

A source in the union committee at the company said that between 1983 and 1987, about 400 employees left the company "because of the low wages they were paid."

Of the 1,100 employees working at COMETAL-MONETAL at that time, only 700 remain today, some of whom have no professional training.

When asked about this, company management said that it was difficult "to find employees with more than 20 years of service in the company, a fact that may affect the company's productivity if flight continues."



COMETAL-MOMETAL management referred to enactment of the new Wage Act, which provides for the payment of a productivity bonus, "as a measure that must be broken in, but a very positive development for workers."

The source at COMETAL-MOMETAL said that the company recently began paying a wage differential for night work.

It was also mentioned that retirees are complaining that their pay is "too low." When asked about this, COMETAL-MOMETAL management said pension checks were figured by the Labor Office.

#### Improve Workers' Lives

The chairman of the union committee at the company said that safety gear provided for the workers is not regularly used: "The men prefer to work without this safety gear."

The OTM official at the company said that the tetanus inoculation drive organized by the company's health services "did not even reach half the employees, because the workers lacked awareness of the preventive value of the drive."

The social center in operation at the company ensures continuous food service for the 700 employees and is involved in other activities designed to improve the workers' diet, such as a 150-head hog farm.

The company's Professional Training Center, hampered by the low educational level of the majority of the workers, has also been reopened.

#### Company Tour

OTM General Secretary Augusto Macamo began a series of visits Friday to several companies based in Maputo "to verify the labor process and study bottlenecks that are impeding economic development."

Macamo was at COMETAL-MOMETAL Friday morning, where he was briefed on the company's current operating situation.

Reports made by company management during Macamo's visit indicated that the CPM was COMETAL-MOMETAL's largest debtor, "owing the company about 900,000 contos, including accumulated interest."

Company management announced that the bank has been refusing to extend COMETAL-MOMETAL credit since January of this year, because of the company's deficit."

According to the company's manager, "The search for alternative solutions led the company to downsize its entire production structure by taking on light machining work."



In 1983 and 1984, for example, COMETAL-MOMETAL took part in international bidding, competing against companies in Zambia and Zimbabwe and agents from TAZARA, the railway linking Zambia and Tanzania.

According to management, these operations required financing from the Banca Moçambicana. Since the bank was unable to extend credit, COMETAL-MOMETAL lost out in the bidding.

It was also announced that a bank loan was signed between the governments of Mozambique and the GDR to enable COMETAL-MOMETAL to import German equipment and raw materials.

A source at OTM told NOTICIAS that Friday afternoon Macamo toured the Mozambique Glass Factory for the same purpose.

8844

CSO: 3442/204

**EXPRESSO COMMUTER BUS SERVICE SUCCESSFUL**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Over 1,200,000 passengers, including students and workers from Maputo and Matola, have used Expresso buses from mid-January through the end of May, alleviating the serious transportation crisis the capital has been faced with for several years. In an interview with our reporter, Project Manager Jaime Samo Gudo gave assurance that the eight buses now providing service would be kept in good mechanical condition, since they are being checked and serviced daily.

The Expresso buses, which serve three terminals (in Baixa next to the Railroad Club on Avenida Alberto Lithuli, in the Libertade neighborhood and at Costa Industries in Matola), provide passenger service from early in the morning till 8 in the evening, at fifteen-minute intervals during peak times and thirty-minute intervals during normal times.

"The company was founded on the principle of serving the working passenger, since production was plunging at many businesses due to chronic absenteeism and tardiness. So the project was designed to serve the workers first.

"From 5 to 8 a.m., buses run every fifteen minutes. After then, we reduce the fleet by half, i.e., we run four buses instead of eight, which provides service every half hour. At these hours, we have mostly regular passengers and shoppers."

The Expresso manager pointed out that when the fleet is cut by half, the buses out of service are sent to preventive maintenance. In the afternoon, the other half of the fleet is sent to preventive maintenance.

At peak hours, all eight buses are used to handle the heavier load of workers. At these times, the capacity ratings for the buses are strictly enforced, since the number of riders tends to increase.

**Profitability**

Perhaps it is still too early to look at profitability indicators for the bus fleet. After all, there is no financial history to provide a record of past trends or grounds for predicting future trends, since the project only started up on 19 January, about five months ago.

Samo Gudo, discussing and amplifying the subject, said that "In terms of profitability, we can't predict anything yet with any accuracy. The project was begun before the rehabilitation program. Most parts, as well as fuel, have gone up in price."

He continued, "I would say for sure that the company isn't showing any indications of running a deficit; on the contrary, the number of passengers carried by these routes increases considerably with every day that passes."

For example, during the first quarter of this year, from 19 January to 31 March, 625,764 passengers were carried. In terms of percentages, 88 percent of planned ridership was achieved. Kilometers driven in the same period came to 191,221.

In April 311,623 passengers were carried for a daily average of 10,387 on eight buses or 1,298.4 passengers per bus. The percentage of planned ridership rose to 105 percent. The distance driven was 79,288 km.

In May 351,333 passengers were carried for a daily average of 11,333 or 1,416 per bus. The percentage of planned ridership rose again, reaching 115 percent. The distance driven was 79,288 km.

A number of conclusions about profitability can be drawn from all of this. For example, in the last 2 months, fewer kilometers were driven, but ridership increased, exceeding the level planned.

#### Project now Consolidating

Expresso Director Samo Gudo stated that "We are now consolidating what we have set up and we feel encouraged by what has been done, because it will enable us to continue serving the people of Greater Maputo.

"Our goal is to alleviate the transportation shortage in the suburbs around the city that are having transportation problems. The Party and the government are determined to assure transportation for the workers from their homes to their workplace."

Samo Gudo assures us that conditions are right to open three more lines to the capital's suburbs. Because of organizational problems, a date when such service might be inaugurated cannot be given. The public will be informed of the problems and their constructive suggestions will be solicited.

In another area, the Transportation Ministry is considering approving workers' passes, since many companies have expressed an interest in them. Passes may be introduced within a few months.

8844

CSO: 3442/204

## BRIEFS

**NORDIC COUNTRIES SIGN BEIRA CORRIDOR ACCORD**--Mozambique and the Nordic countries today signed an agreement under which the office of the Beira corridor will be equipped with technical means and specialized technical assistance designed to provide consultative services to the various sectors of the project. The Nordic countries will contribute with 40 million Danish kroner to pay for all technical assistance rendered to the Beira corridor. The accord initiates the support given by the Nordic countries to the Beira corridor project through SADCC. The accord was signed by Mozambican Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and (Finkrist Orpherson), Danish charge d'affaires and representative of the Danish International Development Agency. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Jul 87 MB] /6091

**50 PERCENT SALARY INCREASE ANNOUNCED**--The Council of Ministers has decided to increase the salaries of all workers by 50 percent with effect from 1 August. This was announced by the minister of labor who said the readjustment follows the devaluation of the metical in relation to other currencies. According to him, pensioners will also benefit from this increase and the part of the salary of foreign aid workers not destined for transfer will also increase. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Jul 87 MB] /6091

**3,500 REPATRIATED; 7,000 MORE EXPECTED**--Over 3,500 people have returned from Zimbabwe and are currently settled in Mossurize district, Manica Province, where they are receiving urgent assistance from district authorities, aided by UNICEF. Over 7,000 people are also expected to be repatriated from Zimbabwe soon and will be settled in the same district. In the near future, the number of Mozambicans to be repatriated from Zimbabwe is expected to reach 20,000. This quick influx of people, as a result of the normalization of security situation in the area, introduces the problem of settling people, who will require military protection as well as agricultural implements in order to lead a normal life. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6091

**NORWEGIAN DONATION FOR TRANSPORTATION**--The Norwegian Government has granted, through the United Nations Development Program [UNDP], \$1 million to Mozambique for the purchasing of fuel and funding of air transportation to provinces and districts which are inaccessible by land. An accord to this effect was signed by Arthur Haine, UNDP representative and coordinator of the UN program, and

Deputy Trade Minister Prakash Ratilal. Speaking on the occasion, Prakash Ratilal thanked the Norwegian Government and said that the donation will assist in the campaign for the distribution of essential commodities to more than 4.5 million people in need of aid. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6091

NACALA RAILWAY PROGRESS--The project manager of the rehabilitation program of the Nacala corridor in Mozambique, Mr (L.T. Rioko), says work on the project is progressing well, and the railway line may start functioning in September or October. In an interview with the ZBC, Mr (Rioko) said the entire program was scheduled to be completed by 1989. He said he has been encouraged by some Zimbabwean industrialists who have expressed interest in using the Nacala corridor. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jul 87 MB] /6091

NEW AGRICULTURE DIRECTOR FOR MANICA--Erasmus Muate, an agronomist, took office on 1 June as the new provincial agricultural director for Manica at a ceremony presided over by Governor Rafael Maguni, which was attended by the secretary of the party Provincial Committee, the secretary of the Provincial Assembly and provincial directors. According to information received by phone at our Beira office, the Manica governor spoke about the importance of the country's agricultural sector for the campaign against hunger, calling upon the new director to use all his knowledge and ability in this great struggle to wipe out hunger and suffering. He spoke of agriculture's role in accomplishing this within the context of the Economic Rehabilitation Program. He then spoke of the need for the new provincial agricultural director to instill a new dynamic in his sector and stimulate good relations among personnel in the sector, areas which Maguni considered "indispensable for success in the struggle against hunger, suffering and underdevelopment." Muate, who was provincial agricultural director in Inhambane before taking a course in agronomy at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, and then manager of the Sussundenga Farming Enterprise in Manica, replaces Hilario Malochi, whose term of office was terminated on 19 May by order of the Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture, which included the appointment of the new provincial agricultural director. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 87 p 3] 8844

SOFALA GOVERNOR MEETS FOREIGN WORKERS--BEIRA--In a meeting which Sofala Governor Francisco Masquil granted with workers from the Nordic countries assigned to Beira, it was reported that measures are under way to resolve problems of a political/military and economic nature that are wracking the province. These measures involve combating hunger caused by the prolonged drought and destabilizing operations undertaken by the armed bandits, especially in the northern districts of the province, where an emergency support program for the affected people of the area is being implemented. At the meeting with the foreign workers, who are affiliated with three organizations (African Group of Sweden [ARO], the International Danish Cooperative Association for Africa and Asia, and the World University Service [WUS] of Denmark), Gov Masquil also discussed issues related to education, health and agriculture, areas in which these organizations are active. The cooperative workers said they are interested in meeting with officials from the railway and port complex in order to gain a better understanding of Beira Corridor projects. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 87 p 3] 8844



SWAPO'S NUJOMA ADDRESSES PARIS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD081639 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, is in Paris where he held a news conference this morning. He said that during his visit he was to meet French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. Farida Moha reports:

[Moha] We ask the French Government to use all its influence to see that the global sanctions taken against the apartheid regime are observed, Sam Nujoma said in Paris this morning. He is the president of SWAPO, the Southwest African Organization, the Namibian liberation movement which for 20 years has been carrying out armed actions against the South African forces that have controlled, let us remember, the former German colony since the end of World War II.

This call is in line with the one made in Paris last August. Sam Nujoma said, in effect: We need political and diplomatic action from France, which withdrew from the Western contact group on Namibia in 1983 saying it favored the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which provides for a cease-fire and for elections under international supervision.

During his press conference, Sam Nujoma decried at length the worsening of the situation in Namibia, as well as the deeds perpetrated by the army and police of the apartheid regime, and especially by the special repression units, against the Namibian population. The special units spare neither children nor women and attempt to break industrial and miners' strikes.

In explaining the basis of his strategy to mobilize the Namibian people and world opinion--and this despite the news blackout imposed on the international press--Sam Nujoma confirmed the support of Angolan President Ardo dos Santos, who must also face the attacks of the Johannesburg regime. Sam Nujoma emphasizes that SWAPO's strategy does not rule out dialogue, as was shown by the last meeting in Lusaka, Zambia between SWAPO and the representative of the white community in Namibia, who was asked to accept the democratic regime SWAPO wished to establish in Namibia and to reject the projected constitution the Pretoria regime is trying to put forward.

/6662

CSO: 3400/127



# TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUES WORK ON CONSTITUTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 87 p 10

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

**WINDHOEK** — When Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan came here last week to talk to the transitional government they may have rocked the boat, but they did not change the crew.

After seven hours of debate and probably some hard bargaining, a buoyant Windhoek administration emerged, ready to chart a course into its third year.

After mulling over matters, the Windhoek politicians held court at the Tintenpalast government building in the Namibian capital on Monday and told the world:

- They are still at the helm, and will be for the foreseeable future.

- Their work on a constitution will continue, but will hopefully involve a broader spectrum of political parties, including Swapo, to whom an appeal was made to lay down arms and come to the conference table.

- They are committed to the "protection of minority rights", although they disagree about what a "minority" is and how it is best protected.

- They will probably test any constitution they devise through elections or a national referendum.

- No arrangement made in Windhoek will be allowed to lead the country on the "UDI route", and the commitment to implement the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan remains strong.

- They will accelerate efforts to abolish the remnants of apartheid and will ensure that security forces actions are carried out with "restraint".

- They will try to achieve a "reasonable balance" between black aspirations for material benefits and white fears for security.

Although things appear to be happening once more and media interest in Windhoek has heightened, the transitional government's general direction is little changed.

When the six-party coalition took office, it was given wide powers over its own affairs by President Botha.

However, Pretoria retained control of defence, security and foreign affairs.

South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, was given powers to veto any legislation by the Windhoek National Assembly which he felt contravened the transitional government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

The government parties then nominated representatives to a Constitutional Council, which was given the task of drawing up a constitution by June 1987.

When this draft document was completed earlier this month, it became apparent that unanimity had not been reached, with the National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Democrats

holding out for protection of minority rights through the group or ethnic system.

Legislation establishing the council provides that the two dissenters can be overruled on a two-thirds majority vote, and this is expected to happen in the next month.

However, the minority members of the council have already submitted their own constitutional proposals.

At the transitional government's press conference, ministers Dirk Mudge and Jande Wet said all interested parties, including Swapo, would be invited to submit constitutional proposals.

A time limit of three months was set on deliberations.

Next possible step is a referendum or elections as the Constitutional Council Act stipulates that any draft constitution must be submitted to a "test of acceptability" by the Namibian people.

It is considered by political observers here to be highly unlikely that Swapo will take up the transitional government's offer.

Swapo argues that it will only discuss Namibian independence directly with South Africa, which it regards as the "colonial power".

Swapo insists that constitutional "meddling" goes against the situation envisaged in the UN 435 plan providing for one-man, one-vote elections to a constituent assembly which then decides on a constitution for independent Namibia.

# PLAN APPROVED FOR ROAD LINK WITH BOTSWANA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Michael Wilmans]

[Text]

## **PLANS APPROVED yesterday to upgrade road links between Botswana and Namibia, could be the first step in breaking the economic stranglehold South Africa holds over the territory.**

This is the view of transport experts in the Namibian capital.

The plans, approved by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and announced in the Botswanan parliament yesterday, make provision for the upgrading of the Jwaneng-Ghanzi-Mamuno road which links Namibia and Botswana.

Although the initial plans are for the upgrading of the road only, feasibility studies on improved rail links are also being undertaken.

Such development could eventually make the use of Namibian ports a better

proposition for Namibia's immediate northern neighbours than the use of Durban or Cape Town.

An increased volume of trade through local ports would make the expansion of Namibian harbours not only desirable, but also necessary.

Sapa reports that Botswanan vice-president and Finance and Development Minister Peter Mmusi said yesterday that financial support for the project would be sought from regional allocations of the donor community through the SADCC.

He said the terms of reference of the study were submit-

ted to the African Development Bank last year after which a technical mission inspected the road.

Transport Secretary Kobus du Rand today confessed complete ignorance of the project but other departmental officials appeared remarkably well informed.

According to one official, most of the road systems in Namibia were in a north-south direction, a situation which favours South Africa, to the detriment of the indigenous population.

Namibia is maintained as a market for South African produce, while trade with independent countries to the north was negligible.

And, the existing transport system favours big industrialists and the military with the interests of Namibians a minor consideration.

The use by South Africa of transport as a means of exerting pressure on neighbouring African states is well documented.

Rhodesia, Zambia and later Zimbabwe have all experienced the negative effect of dependence on South African transport.

The military coup in Lesotho last year which saw the ousting of Chief Jonathan was brought about in no small measure by an economic blockade.

Sapa reports that the Ghanzi district in Botswana is the most reliable supplier of beef to the European Economic Community and improved communications between that region and Namibia could give local stock farmers a slice of the international market they have been hitherto unable to exploit.

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CSO: 3400/128

## BRIEFS

SPORTING AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A protocol agreement on the principles of cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the Niger Ministry of Youth and Sports was signed this morning. The two parties agreed to exchange their experiences in the sporting sector, by encouraging the development and intensification of direct contacts between sporting organizations, associations, and clubs of the two countries. To this end, the two parties have planned for the participation of sports teams in bilateral and multilateral competitions organized in the two countries, and the exchange of coaches and specialists. The USSR State Committee will assist in the training of Niger sportsmen through the admission each year of one or two Niger coaches to a 6-month training course at the Soviet Institute for Physical Culture and Sports. It must be noted that the agreement was signed by the minister of youth and sports, Lieutenant Colonel Toumba Boubacar, and the USSR ambassador to Niger. [Text] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jun 87 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/464

## HEUNIS ON NATIONAL COUNCIL, NEGOTIATION

MB110521 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Interview with Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis by Andre le Roux on the "Network" program--recorded]

[Text] [Le Roux] Mr Heunis, you have indicated during the past few days and in today's newspapers that there is new activity surrounding the proposed national council. What is the situation?

[Heunis] You will remember that bill was published last year for inspection and commentary. During the past year officials of my department and I have discussed the concept of legislation, in other words the concept of the introduction of such a council and secondly, its composition. We have reached a stage where it is possible to incorporate the commentary and review into a revised bill. We are now busy doing that.

[Le Roux] Sir, can we expect the bill to be tabled before the end of the present session?

[Heunis] You must understand that the president and the government are anxious to develop a formal institution through which negotiations can take place. In other words, we will make an effort to make it available for negotiation, but you must understand on the other hand that even the amended bill will have to be negotiated with other parties who want to participate. Normally it is a time-consuming process, but finally we would like, if parliament permits, to finalize the bill if we can.

[Le Roux] This year?

[Heunis] This year if possible.

[Le Roux] Sir, you have again indicated, first at the national congress in Durban, that an election for blacks could take place. Is it an accomplished fact that there will be elections for blacks for the national council? How do you feel about that?

[Heunis] There is a broad consensus, even within the ranks of black intelligentsia and their leaders, that, to answer the question, we must develop a process for the appointment of leaders. Elections are naturally a very important way of doing this. There is consequently broad support, in all negotiations conducted so far, for the fact that elections must be held to appoint leaders outside the national states. The revised bill will make provision for holding elections.

[Le Roux] Sir, there is an indication that internal groups such as the UDF will not participate in the municipal elections scheduled for October of next year. If radical groups do not participate in the election will it exclude them from the national council?

[Heunis] Well, there is no exclusion of any organization from participation in negotiations inside or outside the national council with an eye to constitutional reform. All those who believe that the political problems of the country can be solved peacefully around the conference table are welcome. Naturally, if there are those who disqualify themselves from participation it is because they choose violence as a method of solving problems.

[Le Roux] Sir, you made an interesting observation in a newspaper interview. You say it has always been your position that there should be no preconditions for negotiation. You said that violence and negotiation do not go hand in hand. Is it a precondition that violence by the ANC must stop before negotiation can take place?

[Heunis] Let me say that there are two processes for change in this country. One is the violent process; the other is the peaceful process. Naturally the process of violence as a means for change is not a process that can find peaceful solutions around the table. Therefore the standpoint of the government of violence is very simple. Those who propagate violence rule out the peaceful option and thus exclude themselves from the process. Therefore, I do not interpret it as a precondition in the sense that you mention. All I am saying is that we have made a choice to solve our problems peacefully with people who want peace.

[Le Roux] Is the government's position on group rights not a precondition for negotiation?

[Heunis] The agenda for negotiation is open. Naturally every party which attends such a conference goes there with its formula for solution, its policy positions, its points of departure. This is also true of government, but government does not exclude anyone who has a different standpoint from participating.

[Le Roux] Is the government standpoint on groups negotiable?

[Heunis] The government's position with regard to our groups is laid on the table just like anyone else's. Government believes that our society is composed in such a way that there should be recognition of group participation, but it does not exclude anyone else who does not believe it from the conference table.



[Le Roux] Sir, from what you also told the newspaper it seems the government's position on group differentiation and legislation prevents blacks from partaking of the national council, people who would very much like to participate in it.

[Heunis] The answer is very simple. I say one must not make those conditions. Let me give you a practical example. If constitutional amendments or changes are to be made, parliament as it is now composed should approve it. If all legislation with a group definition is to be abolished before you can come to the conference table then it means you have to abolish the parliament. It is not a defensible standpoint, and therefore the government is staking this step to come to the table and talk about conditions.

[Le Roux] Can the national council become the instrument for abolishing the group differentiation legislation?

[Heunis] No, the national council does not have such executive functions. The national council has been established to bring the parties together for negotiations for a new constitutional dispensation. It is not an instrument for accepting or not accepting the legislation. It is primarily a negotiating body. Proposals which it can negotiate must naturally be submitted to the cabinet and if approved by the cabinet may be submitted to parliament.

[Le Roux] So the parliament remains the last stamp on the document.

[Heunis] If it is to be constitutional, yes.

[Le Roux] And if the national council develops into the councils of state which you envisage, what is the situation then?

[Heunis] As President Botha stated during our party congress in Durban, the aim of the statutory council is to bring the leaders of different communities together at a national level and, through consensus decisionmaking, discuss issues of common interest.

[Le Roux] Sir, on the issue of negotiation you are often accused of, or it is suspected that you confuse the concept of consultation with that of negotiation. What is your reaction to this?

[Heunis] Consultation is an element of negotiation. Negotiations are basically held in order to reconcile clashing standpoints; it means compromise between clashing standpoints.

[Le Roux] What about give and take? What are you prepared to give?

[Heunis] Let us consider your question. In the parliament as it now stands, we are negotiating a constitution. The people participating do not necessarily all accept that this is the best way. But it is a parliament which is the forum for discussing give and take. It is why the parliament is totally different in its composition than in 1977, when proposals were made in relation to the election that year.

[Le Roux] One last question. Can elections for blacks take place in circumstances where it is possible for them to vote?

[Heunis] Well, it is clear that elections cannot be held in certain areas in an atmosphere of violence. You would not obtain a valid result in such an election. Therefore, the actions of the security forces are aimed at stabilizing conditions. Naturally, I think that what we must do is to accept the bill in the first place. The bill is an authoritative one. The provision for holding elections is an authoritative condition. One must determine the proper conditions in black areas under which elections can be held.

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CSO: 3400/130

## CAPE TIMES REVIEWS NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

MB110623 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 9 Jul 87 p 8

[First paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] This is an overview of the National Security Management System drawn from various published sources by the Black Sash and first published in the Black Sash magazine. It is extremely difficult to obtain information on the operations of the National Security Management System. All participants must take an oath of secrecy which makes them subject to heavy penalties under the Official Secrets Act. Nevertheless, the extent and nature of their involvement in local administration sometimes emerges, in spite of all attempts at concealment.

In South Africa, the rise of the military in government structures has been a steady, silent process that has happened over the best part of a decade. Nor has it occurred as a military revolt against political institutions.

Indeed, President P.W. Botha has consciously brought the military into government via a complex network of security committees that has fast established itself as a shadow administration.

The network is known as the National Security Management System (NSMS), and has only recently come to publish attention.

The State Security Council (SCC) stands at the pinnacle of the security management pyramid. It is the most important and influential of four specialist cabinet committees.

In theory, the SCS is subordinate to the cabinet, but has more aptly been described as an "inner cabinet" headed by the state president and including the most senior cabinet ministers as well as all the military, police and intelligence chiefs.

The State Security Council has a permanent secretariat, headed by Lieutenant-General Pieter van der Westhuizen, the former head of Military Intelligence. Next in the hierarchy is a working committee, drawing together all the government department heads who coordinate the activities of their departments on security-related matters.

Below this are 13 inter-departmental committees of the SSC, where representatives of all government departments cooperate to coordinate particular areas of the security strategy, such as political affairs, manpower, community services, national economy and civil defense.

At a regional level are 12 Joint Management Centers, which coincide approximately with the country's military command areas. Each JMC consists of about 60 officials and security force officers, usually with a defense force or police brigadier as chairman.

The JMCs in turn have specialist committees, one dealing with intelligence, another with communications and a third with constitutional, economic and social issues. These committees are usually referred to by their Afrikaans abbreviations as the Gikkom, the Komkom and the Semkom.

Beneath them are 60 sub-JMCs, roughly coinciding with the metropolitan regions due to be governed by the Regional Services Councils. These consist of civic officials and local military and police chiefs. At the lowest level are 448 mini-JMCs corresponding to municipal councils. They include people like civil defense officers, fire chiefs, postmasters and municipal officials.

Informal channels of contact have also been established with organizations like Rotary clubs, parent-teachers' associations, Red Cross workers and farmers' associations--often without their realizing that they are being drawn into a national security and intelligence network.

The system works as a two-way process. Directives are issued by the State Security Council, and work their way down the hierarchy for implementation at various levels.

This process is complemented by a bottom-up line of communication, with their committees at the base of the security pyramid gathering intelligence and making police recommendations that are sent up the line to NSMS headquarters. The intelligence is evaluated, and may result in new directives being issued down the hierarchy.

If policy recommendations are accepted by the State Security Council, they must be approved by the full cabinet before implementation.

There is little doubt that the policy recommendations that emanate from the National Security Management System carry inordinate weight. The cabinet relies heavily on the research and recommendations of its "experts" to take decisions.

Furthermore, there are currently nine ministers serving on the State Security Council--and they constitute a majority in the cabinet. This overlapping membership makes it extremely unlikely that the SSC's policy recommendations will be rejected.

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CSO: 3400/130

UDF REJECTS ELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL

MB131342 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 Jul (SAPA)—The United Democratic Front today rejected government plans for black elections for the National Statutory Council [NSC].

Elections for representatives to the proposed advisory body were mooted last week by the constitutional planning minister, Mr Chris Heunis.

Opting for elections rather than participation by appointment would not make the NSC anymore democratic or popular than the present regional services councils or the tricameral parliament, a UDF statement signed by acting Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe said.

"No amount of political egg dancing without facing the real issues will get the UDF and the black people in this country to support these Nationalist-sponsored structures," the statement said.

It added the government must "give up this unpopular NSC and create conditions for the democratic participation of all South Africans in one parliament and not half-baked and white constructed solutions."

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CSO: 3400/130



## BUTHELEZI SEES BACKLASH AGAINST INTIMIDATION

MB131443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 13 Jul 87

[SAPA Pr wire service; issued by the chief minister]

[Text] Ulundi, Monday [dateline as received]—A backlash from the victims of political intimidation was giving impetus to a black demand for the politics of negotiation and for an end to black-on-black violence, Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He told the editor of the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, Mr Bruce Anderson, during discussions here that black democratic opposition to apartheid was now more powerful than it had been for many years.

In these circumstances the world should give its backing to democracy and not to the kind of confrontation which led inevitably to violence and which supported a general movement towards revolution.

There was something very dramatic in what was happening behind the scenes in South African politics, and for this reason investigative journalism was not urgently needed in this country.

The Kwazulu chief minister and Inkatha president told Mr Anderson that South Africa was today certainly not the country revolutionaries had predicted it would be two or three years ago.

"The violent onslaught against ordinary people in the politics of intimidation during the last couple of years has been felt by them, resented by them and reacted to by them," he said.

"There will in the years to come be a backlash from people who paid terrible prices for no gains. That backlash will give impetus to the demand for the politics of negotiation and the demand for the elimination of internecine black-on-black violence which inhibits it."

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CSO: 3400/130

DAKAR CONFERENCE DELEGATES VIEW MEETING WITH ANC

MB120806 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] What some key delegates at the Dakar conference had to say about their meeting with the ANC:

Theuns Eloff: I came as a Christian and a minister who believes the church should take a mediatory and not a neutral role in conflict.

I came to learn first hand and help the ANC learn about us. I came to help, in view of the government's inability to enter into negotiations, and to create a climate for that through extra-parliamentary means.

I have a much deeper understanding and insight into the ANC's moral foundations for the armed struggle. Although I don't agree with it, I accept it as a historical reality.

I have greater appreciation for the "moderates" in the ANC leadership, compared to the more radical youth back home, including the former's restraint and their regret about the armed struggle and specifically indiscriminate violence.

I have a better understanding that the ANC leadership is much more willing than people think to "allow" others to be a part of the struggle for a non-racial democracy.

Lourens du Plessis, professor in philosophy of law, Potchefstroom: Despite diversity in the IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa] group there has been remarkable consensus about the significance of the talks, a consensus that stands in sharp contrast to white fears about this kind of contact.

The very high level of debate is a direct result of the high quality of the ANC's contribution. I was very impressed by the way they combined intellectual lucidity with emotional expressions of their love for South Africa.

They are very good debaters.

I was also struck by the way the Freedom Charter still remains the basis of ANC programme. It gives me hope. On the basis of this remarkable expression of the aspirations of the people of South Africa, meaningful discussions are possible.

I was struck by the manner in which the ANC perception of the struggle provides room for me and other Afrikaners who despise apartheid to also make a particular contribution.

Alex Boraine, IDASA: We came to Dakar because of our rejection of apartheid and our own commitment to a nonracial democratic alternative.

We have been overwhelmed by the reception from the president, government and people of Senegal. Clearly there is enough goodwill and support in black Africa for a just solution to the conflict in South Africa.

The discussions and deliberations with the ANC delegation have been frank with no holds barred. The question of armed struggle and the desirability of a negotiated settlement featured strongly in the debate.

While considerable differences were identified, there has also emerged a greater understanding and appreciation for each other's position and concern.

In particular there was a fresh realization that we are all South Africans and that all of us have to be involved in a new South Africa. We have faced afresh the stark tragedy that our conference cannot take place in our country.

Gerrit Erasmus, professor of Constitutional Law, Stellenbosch: There were very frank and open discussions and a great degree of patience and willingness to explain to the IDASA delegation basic concepts and strategy.

This has led to a definite understanding and appreciation on our side of their position.

The fact that we could also explain the differences that some have is an indication of tolerance and a preparedness to listen and to talk.

This is an indication of the success of this meeting.

I have found this a very fruitful meeting and it is sad that it is not possible to expose all Afrikaners to what has been said here.

Peter Gastrow, PFP MP in Natal: For many the conference and exposure to the Senegalese has opened new horizons which until now have been totally hemmed in by apartheid, racial compartmentalization and isolation. It is an experience which the majority of whites are prevented from experiencing and we will attempt to convey it to them.

Despite differences about issues, such as armed struggle and violence, there appears to be a greater commitment from members of our group to work for a new, nonracial and democratic South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/130

## 'POLITICAL ADVISER' DISCUSSES DAKAR TALKS

MB132006 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Interview with Dr Jan du Plessis, political adviser, by Kolie van Koller, on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Van Koller] Dr du Plessis, good evening and welcome to "Network." Did the Dakar talks with the ANC produce anything new for South Africa?

[Du Plessis] Mr Van Koller, nothing new, no. I think the views expressed there are the same views that have been expressed over the years. I believe what did emerge there, though, is that these talks did not take place in any real depth. One gains the impression that they were superficial and that they did not really press on to the important issues.

[Van Koller] Dr du Plessis, what would you say is the principle which should be applied to the whole issue of talks with the ANC?

[Du Plessis] If one examines what a discussion should be between two groups or two people, especially in a situation where the future of a country is involved, then I think what is important is what the future will be and what exactly it will involve. The popular future being spoken about, a nonracial democracy, is simply not adequate in the present situation. I think in this regard, particularly, the talks were very superficial.

[Van Koller] Do you think any ground work had been done before the talks, before the two groups met?

[Du Plessis] That is not clear. I think if ground work had been done, they should have looked into common issues in the future of the country. What is democracy? What does not understand by it? I got the impression that the visiting group did not really gain a clear perception of what the other side understands by democracy and that the ANC's perception of democracy differs radically from the Western idea of democracy. Let me put it this way: I get the impression, based on what the state president has said many times, that in South Africa we are busy with broadening democracy, while with the ANC, it involves a narrowing of democracy. I cannot see how one can find common ground which can satisfy both sides.

[Van Koller] But if one looks at reports in the press, it seems as though there were points of agreement on certain points on the agenda.

[Du Plessis] Superficially, yes, there could have been agreement. But this is all on the surface. It does not reach down to the real future of the country, the structure, and all that goes with it.

[Van Koller] But, doctor, there were pages and pages in the South African media specifically on these talks. How, then, can the ordinary person differentiate between what is substantive and what is useless?

[Du Plessis] I think that is one of our dilemmas in this whole thing. There has been a tremendous amount of news coverage. In other words quantitatively, there was a lot of news. But qualitatively, in terms of quality, of depth, there was really not much that could give the public something on which to base their views about what took place at the talks. That is something I find regrettable, because this was an opportunity which could have given the public here at home in-depth information on what exactly took place and what lies ahead for South Africa from the other side's point of view. This opportunity was put to good use.

[Van Koller] Why do you think that is so? What is the reason?

[Du Plessis] One could give several reasons. I think perhaps one of the more important ones is that the media do not like to explore in any great depth. And when one is involved in this kind of dialogue, one needs to press deep beyond the surface. A second, perhaps, is that we have neglected giving the public full information on the goals, the nature, and the aspirations of an organization like the ANC. In other words, the opportunity was wasted.

[Van Koller] But doctor, in South Africa it is not possible, at present, to inform the public. There are certain censorship measures in force relating to the ANC. Is that not one of the problems?

[Du Plessis] I think that is a pity. One has a difficult situation. I don't think we should say: Throw open the doors for more information. I would say open the door to better information. There is a difference between the two. To open the door to massive propaganda on the public is not desirable. But I do believe provision should be made so we can provide the public with the kind of information which matters, about the nature of such organizations and movements, so that the public can see for themselves where these organizations are headed, what their goals are.

[Van Koller] Doctor, at Dakar the ANC pledged itself anew to violence and, perhaps, increased violence. That was a major debating point in the talks. Can you tell us more about this?

[Du Plessis] I don't think one should be surprised that the whole issue of violence was rejected by them [as heard] for the simple reason that within the ANC the idea of violence is one of the basic characteristics of its whole



political structure. In other words, it is like a house of cards. If one removes the aspect of violence, the whole structure collapses. I think that is one of the reasons we and many in South Africa have the wrong perception--the idea that it is simply a matter of violence and if one removes the violence from the negotiating table we will have a beautiful and stable situation. Violence is just one of the more deep-seated symptoms of the ANC's thinking. But there is much more involved. Violence is just a superficial symptom of a deeper goal aimed at destroying the whole structure in South Africa. They see violence as the most important instrument.

[Van Koller] Doctor, time is catching up with us. Let me ask just two more questions. First, sometimes it appears the ANC is the only black organization which has to be engaged in talks in the South African context. Does that not create problems for the groups here at home which believe in negotiation and peaceful solutions?

[Du Plessis] You see, their official view is that they would like to see other groups getting involved, but under the clear understanding that they lead and the other groups follow. In other words, they are not interested in a real process of participation, but rather of absorbing the other groups into their membership. Those are the conditions under which they would be prepared to engage in dialogue.

[Van Koller] Recently the ANC has had a tough time, through its policy of violence, particularly in the West. Does this Dakar visit mean the ANC has been given a boost? Has its image been improved?

[Du Plessis] I don't think so. I think the group from South Africa is not a group which will gain attention in the West, as heralding a new tendency in this country. I doubt very much if the visit boosted the ANC's image. On the contrary, I think that in the West there is a very clear understanding that the whole image created around the ANC was based mainly on propaganda, with very little substance.

[Van Koller] Dr Jan du Plessis, thank you very much for joining us on "Network," and good night.

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CSO: 3400/130

## DAKAR CONFERENCE 'SABOTAGE' OF SOLIDARITY

MB120823 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Jul 87 p 13

[By Wimpie de Klerk, former editor of DIE TRANSVALER AND RAPPORT]

[Text] The Dakar conference between South Africans and the ANC has become an intensely emotional affair.

There has been a barrage of slanging which included words such as "crawlers" and "traitors", according to Afrikaans newspapers and commentary. From the other side, opposition to Dakar has been slated as "idiocy" and "short-sightedness", according to some English newspaper commentary.

These manifestations once again prove how powerfully South African newspapers beat the big drum for their separate ideologies, and how the golden rule of maintaining a calm and dispassionate objectivity has been abrogated in our political journalism. In my opinion, the Dakar mission is essentially useless, counter-productive and in the wrong style. [preceding sentence italicized]

But even though the emotional pot has been allowed to boil over, it is still a sensible exercise to talk about it rationally. Balanced though is a reasonable means of establishing the pros and cons.

Theoretically, there are advantages. Dakar means dialogue, a meeting--and these are good.

It is a start towards preparing us for talks with the ANC. It is also laudable that a group of South Africans will obtain exposure before the ANC's spokesmen. Incidentally, the delegation does not really consist entirely of the nonentities which propaganda would have us believe.

Another advantage: It is an opportunity to present evidence against the ANC. According to the expressed intentions of certain delegates, and judging by the papers already published, they would dearly like to take the big stick to the ANC. It could therefore become a direct verbal confrontation, and this could also be a good thing.

Dakar could also affirm our readiness to negotiate.

However, when I use the balance of rational thought, the disadvantages pile up so high as to overshadow completely any advantages.

Dakar is a noisy, theatrical demonstration achieving absolutely nothing. It is coloured by propaganda from both sides. It is false, because the hidden motives of IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa] and the ANC barely remain hidden, i.e. that they are using each other to boost each other. It smacks of playing games in dangerous times. If knowledgeable members of the South African team rather addressed well-motivated letters and memoranda to ANC headquarters, it would have more punch than a demonstration.

Demonstrative gatherings are not the way nor the answer. And, neither are they for the government.

It is an incontrovertible fact, reading the many pointers, that the ANC has now moulded its strategy around a more "decent" image for internal and foreign consumption. Well and good if they really were going to become decent, but there is nothing pointing in that direction.

The ANC's aim is obviously to foster an image of itself as the "powerful government in exile, patiently and openly listening to the oppressors themselves."

In this respect IDASA's [word indistinct]—even though unintentionally—therefore become lackeys of the ANC.

There's a whole string of other disadvantages.

Dakar lends unwarranted credence to the ANC as the keystone to our constitutional processes. Such an assumption is simply not true.

It wishes to present the South African delegation as the handpicked advance-guard of a widely based new movement. That is also not the truth. There are some people in the delegation whose presence is being abused, or who were pulled in virtually under false pretences.

It makes negotiations within South Africa all the more complicated, since the impression has been created that many South Africans wish to steer a course away from the concept of power-sharing and towards a handover of power to the ANC. This is another fallacy.

It reveals, entirely apart from political differences in South Africa, an attempt to sabotage our solidarity. While we try to establish a firm stand against violence, in Dakar they are hobnobbing with the protagonists of revolution.

Of course there have to be talks with the ANC. And this will happen. No individual or groups should be prevented from having such talks.

But this kind of noisy tub-thumping and band-wagoning can only be counter-productive--and I include the media and the government.

As South Africans, one does not talk with the ANC in consort with the kind of sponsors who organized the conference.

The time will come for talking, not when the ANC has renounced [preceding word italicized] violence (the government is using the wrong word in this respect), but when the ANC calls a moratorium on violence [preceding five words italicized] and declares itself ready as one party [preceding three words italicized] to negotiate with other parties [preceding two words italicized] about the concept of power-sharing [preceding word italicized].

The burden of proof--national as well as international--in respect to power-sharing and negotiation now rests with the ANC and not with South Africans.

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CSO: 3400/130

## DELEGATE PRAISES 'OPENINGS' CREATED BY DAKAR TALKS

MB120833 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Jul 87 p 13

[By Hermann Giliomee, professor of political studies at the University of Cape Town and delegate to Dakar, Senegal, talks between the ANC and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa]

[Text] The South African Government has recently been trying to "demonise" the outlawed African National Congress and to denigrate any group or individual with connections to it.

But it has not tried to prevent the meeting now taking place in Dakar, Senegal, between a group of 52 South Africans and a delegation from the ANC.

This reflects the renewed confidence of the government, which believes that order has been restored to such an extent that openings to the ANC can again be allowed.

There are even indications that some sections of the security establishment have welcomed the initiative.

The ANC's circumstances are also changing. As a result of ruthless security action, any kind of victory for the ANC or its main internal ally, the United Democratic Front (UDF), looks less likely.

There is reason to believe that the leaderships of both organizations are looking at new strategies for expanding their power base, other than by challenging the state in a "people's war."

The group of Afrikaners who will sit down with the ANC delegation is not politically homogeneous, except that most or all have renounced apartheid, are seeking a defensible alternative and believe that the ANC is an essential ingredient in any peaceful resolution.

They also tend to see the struggle between Afrikaner and African nationalists in quite different terms to the delegations of white liberal businessmen, church leaders and students which the ANC has met so far.



The essential difference is that Afrikaners, whether they be loyal government supporters or dissidents, recognize the full emotional force of a politically mobile ethnic group.

South Africa is no exception to the phenomenon that irrational fears about the survival of a people as a unique entity can apparently move people much more powerfully than appeals to their "rational" self-interest.

Afrikaners categorically reject the widespread assumption—that ethnic groups and nations are primarily moved by economic fears and desires, and that attitudes can be altered by appealing to human self-interest or by imposing economic punishments such as sanctions.

When national honor becomes an extension of ethnic identification, as with Afrikaners, the chances of such carrots and sticks having the desired effect are negligible. This is an important message the Afrikaners can relay to the ANC.

Another important message that can be conveyed to ANC leaders is to re-think urgently their rejection of ethnic group rights and particularly the demand for a white minority veto in a non-racial constitution.

The ANC says it will consider every person only as an individual, mainly because whitegroup rights have led to abuses.

But studies of this question elsewhere in the world warn us against dismissing the demands of ethnic groups.

More than 40 years ago, Afrikaans poet and essayist N.P. van Wyk Louw remarked that if Afrikaners because a vulnerable minority they would become "as helpless as the Jews were in Germany."

An overwhelming majority of Afrikaners will resist the defeat and demise of Afrikanerdom with all their might, even if it means leaving scorched earth behind.

The only possible peaceful solution would be a "bi-communal" one, which would not allow either nationalist faction to prevent at the cost of the other.

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CSO: 3400/130

## COMMENTARY NOTES GREATER MODERATE BLACK OPINION

MB090536 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The signs that the broad mass of moderate black opinion in South Africa is beginning to come into the open--and make its views count in the political arena--are now unmistakable.

The latest group to take a public stand is the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (FIDA) which this week condemned ANC and PAC violence and stated its readiness, subject to certain requirements being met, to serve on the National Council. It joins a lengthening list not only of leaders in the national states but of urban municipal and community leaders.

Clearly this is due in no small measure to the improvement of the security situation in the country in recent months. The level of personal protection of which the individual in the black community may be assured, has risen sufficiently for significant numbers of black leaders to feel free to speak their minds without fear of radical violence. It is this, says FIDA chairman, Mr John Gogotya, that led his organisation to make its public statement this week.

The changing climate is undoubtedly also due to the sustained efforts that have been made to build contact and confidence among groups and between bodies holding widely diverse political views. It has now been announced that the National Council Bill will be reintroduced in parliament in a new version, having been amended after numerous representations and discussions with interested groups.

According to Deputy Minister Stoffel van der Merwe the extensive talks held up to now have already produced a clear picture of the various standpoints and of possibilities for accommodating many of them.

Such issues will be thrashed out in the constitutional negotiating forum that will come into existence as a statutory body when the National Council has been formed.

A great deal remains to be done. The political mobilization of the moderate majority in the black communities is far from complete. Fear of radical

intimidation is still pervasive. But there is also still too much suspicion of motives--too much entrenched antagonism from a previous era, with its sad legacy of viewing the solution of problems in terms of confrontation rather than cooperation.

The initiatives under way to break down the barriers to trust, that exist even among moderates, must continue unabated, in order for the emerging pronegotiation lobby to grow into a political force that is fully representative of the black constituency.

At this time the greatest need in the sphere of political reform is for negotiation to be elevated to the level of an open, structured process. In social and economic reform there has been substantial progress which continues in well-defined programmes.

In the political field much of the groundwork has been done, and although much remains to be done it is time to move on. Building a stable and democratic constitutional dispensation, with the legitimacy of general acceptance, is a continuing process, which gains momentum as those already engaged in it begin to achieve results.

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CSO: 3400/120

## REPORT DETAILS FLIGHT OF WITWATERSRAND SQUATTERS

MB081501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg July 8 SAPA--Thousands of squatters around Johannesburg are being displaced and many taken to court as the government's "orderly urbanisation" policy is put into effect, according to a report on the plight of Witwatersrand squatters.

The report, by the shackdwellers project of the Black Sash and the Agency for Industrial Mission, said: "The controls under the policy are being exercised without being balanced by the provision of sufficient affordable serviced land, close to where people find their employment."

The report says the possible exception to this harsh implementation of "orderly ubranisation" is Weiler's Farm where 6,000 people are waiting to move to serviced land on the northern edge of Evaton/Sebokeng.

For the rest, the report says, it is a question of repeated arrests, destruction of homes and property and, at best, temporary refuge.

"Our society deprives countless of its members their most basic rights--shelter, water, accommodation close to work. Homeless people are made into illegals. This means they are denied all services that society owes its members. As if this were not bad enough, threats, demolitions, arrests, prosecutions and jail--and the destruction of meagre possessions and food--are added to their daily hardship," the report states.

It details the position of 20 squatter communities, mostly to the south of Johannesburg but also to the north and west. These include:

--Kibler Park, from which more than 100 people were evicted early this year and reaccommodated by the Johannesburg municipality in a compound at Olifantsvlei. "They have been told they must move on in October," says the report;

--Westonaria, where at least 50 people living in brick outbuildings near a shop must leave the property by the end of the year;

--Wilgespruit fellowship centre, near Roodepoort, where health authorities have ordered the demolition of illegal shacks;

--Seven sites accommodating about 2,300 people in the Grasmere area, which has been designed for Indian occupation;

--Big farms, Roodepoort where 100 people are awaiting rehousing and where repeated destruction of shacks has occurred;

--Various townships where people who cannot get formal housing have simply moved on to vacant land. This has occurred in Katlehong, various parts of Soweto (Protea, Mshenguville and Chicken Farm) and in Tembisa.

About 800 squatters in the Balfour township of Siyathemba have also been served with notice to move from the land they have occupied in the "buffer zone". The period of notice expires this week.

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CSO: 3400/125



## GROUP TO STUDY SOWETO'S ECONOMIC VIABILITY

MB081030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg, July 8, SAPA--A working group has been formed to investigate the economic viability of Soweto, SABC radio news reports.

Announcing this today the Transvaal Provincial Administration said in a statement that the group--headed by Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa--had been established at the request of the Soweto Town Council, which recently had discussions with the provincial administration about its debt problems and other matters.

The working group's investigation will be twofold:

--Firstly to suggest measures the Soweto Town Council could take to eradicate its existing debts, and

--Secondly to look into the financial and economic viability of Soweto as an autonomous local authority.

Dr Brand said the financial problems faced by the Soweto Town Council were similar to those experienced by most black townships in the country.

It was therefore likely that the working groups recommendations for Soweto could be applicable to other areas.

The subject of the investigation implied that Soweto and other black areas could eventually become fully-fledged cities and towns with their own business and commercial centres, he said.

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: 3400/125

## INFLUX, EGRESS OF REFUGEES SAID INCREASING

MB040530 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-9 Jul 87 pp 14, 15

[Article by Thami Mkhwanazi]

[Excerpts] I swore never to be silent whenever and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation. We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented. Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Whenever men and women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must--at that moment--become the centre of the universe.--Elie Wiesel, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

The Reverend Sol Jacob quoted this when he addressed the 19th annual conference of the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg on "Refugees and Exiles--Challenge to the Churches."

The Maritzburg-based Anglican priest, who was held in solitary confinement for 46 days under the former section 6 of the Terrorism Act for what his interrogators described as "ministry to terrorists," said South Africa both received and produced refugees.

About 250,000 people from Mozambique, Lesotho, Angola and Zimbabwe have sought refuge in South Africa. With the introduction of the State of Emergency and increased political conflicts in South Africa the flood of refugees into neighbouring states had risen to at least 2,000 a year.

At one reception centre in the Eastern Transvaal 1,749 Mozambican refugees entered the country between May 22 to June 21 this year. Last week 900 refugees crossed into South Africa. However, Jacob said, statistics were not easy to establish as refugees hid among the local population for fear of arrest and deportation by the South African authorities.

The tragedy in Mozambique had produced 500,000 refugees, affecting 1.8 million people in that country.

Jacob said the South African government continued to deport about 1,500 Mozambicans a month.

In Lesotho, the uncertainty after the January 1986 coup and the "ongoing" situation in that country has led to a sudden influx of Basotho refugees into South Africa--1,000 refugees in Qwa Qwa and about 400 in Transkei.

The clergyman noted that the flow of refugees from South Africa was reduced to a trickle after the mid-sixties--until the 1976 Soweto uprising when about 12,000 people fled into neighbouring countries, seeking refuge from arrest and police harassment. Most of these new exiles were between 13 and 30 years old, from urban backgrounds and had some secondary education.

An estimated four out of every five young people, who leave the country because of harassment and ongoing political unrest, join liberation movements in exile, according to Jacob. Many were highly politicised and readily joined the ANC and the PAC which promised an opportunity for education and military training. Others joined them because they offered a means of survival. Of the two movements, he said, the ANC attracted the larger number of recruits.

The exodus of refugees from South Africa slackened after 1977 only to increase sharply from 1985.

The conference heard that the refugee flow now included young white men who refused to do military service. By August 1985 there were more than 7,000 white South African war resisters in Britain, the Netherlands, the United States, Australia, Canada and Sweden.

Blaming apartheid for the more than 250,000 people who had fled South Africa and Namibia, Jacob said refugees fell into six broad categories--political, student and rural refugees, freedom fighters, conscientious objectors and escapees.

Referring to the Namibian situation, Jacob said current estimates placed the number of refugees at 103,000--70,000 in Angola and 33,000 in Zambia. This meant 14 percent of the Namibian population were refugees--in addition to some 50,000 Angolans in northern Namibia.

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CSO: 3400/125

## UMSA URGES RSC INQUIRIES INTO HOUSING BACKLOG

MB101711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA--The United Municipalities of South Africa [UMSA] has demanded that the government and all regional services councils [RSC's] conduct an in-depth investigation throughout the country into the backlogs for infrastructures and housing units.

UMSA's statement follows the budget address by the chairman of the Witwatersrand Regional Services Council [WRSC] in which it was revealed that R364 million would be needed over the next five years to clear the backlog for infrastructure in the area of the central WRSC.

The president of UMSA, Mr Tom Boya, said these figures did not come as a shock to his organisation which had for many years urged the government to pay attention to this crucial problem. Said Mr Boya: "The serious deficiencies with regard to roads, storm water drainage, electricity and water networks exist, sometimes to a grater extent, in all the black townships in the country. These shocking conditions under which people have to live, contribute to the mounting resentment among township dwellers and perhaps constitute the greatest stumbling block to the search for a common middle ground in South African politics." "All that has happened is that with the establishment of the Central Witwatersrand RSC, these conditions have to some extent been researched and documented."

UMSA urged the government and all RSC's which have already been established to conduct similar investigations throughout the country to find out the extent of the problem.

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CSO: 3400/120

## ALGOA RSC WILL FOCUS SPENDING ON BLACK AREAS

MB120841 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Norman West]

[Text] A Regional Services Council [RSC] in the politically sensitive Eastern Cape will follow the lead of the Central Witwatersrand RSC in focusing spending on black areas.

Mr J.W. Kleinhans, chairman of the Algoa RSC in Port Elizabeth--the biggest in the Cape, covering 70,000 sq km--said he would follow the same principle as the Witwatersrand RSC.

The Witwatersrand RSC decided this week to use R425-million of its interim budget of R495-million for the first year on sewerage and water to upgrade living conditions of inhabitants of black residential areas.

Regional functions entrusted to RSCs include sewage purification works and main sewage disposal pipelines, bulk supply of water, land usage, transport planning, tourism promotion and refuse dumps.

The chairman of the Witwatersrand RSC, Mr Gerrit Bornman, said this week the first priority was to clear the backlog of infrastructure facilities in black areas.

To eliminate the tremendous backlog, R364-million was needed for the next four or five years.

Algoa chairman Mr Kleinhans said yesterday his council was drawing up a list of priorities.

Questionnaires had been left with local authorities so they could determine their own priorities in essential services.

He said Algoa would hold its budget meeting in August--but it was determined to improve infrastructure in all areas where it was lacking.

His plans included maximum community involvement by using local labour in order to provide jobs and develop skills.



It was necessary to provide training in the process of providing essential services so that it could be used to improve living standards afterwards.

Mr P.J. Boubser, chairman of the West Cape RSC, could not be reached for comment.

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CSO: 3400/120

## COSATU ON GOVERNMENT WARNING ON POLITICIZED UNIONS

MB110950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg, July 11, SAPA--The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has reacted strongly to the warning by the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that the government would not hesitate to take counter-measures against politicised trade unions. "COSATU rejects the threats and warnings," Mr Frank Meintjies, COSATU's information officer, said in a statement today.

He was reacting to the speech the minister made during a labour relations symposium this week in Pretoria.

"It appears that Mr du Plessis wants to dictate who may or may not be involved in politics. COSATU does not apologise for being politically involved and urges all concerned and democratic minded South Africans to involve themselves in trying to resolve the burning political issues in South Africa."

COSATU, launched some two years ago, is the biggest labour federation in the country. It has in the past claimed there was a concerted smear campaign by the government to discredit it.

"COSATU is one of the biggest and most democratic organisations in the country and has an important role to play in the building of a democratic non-racial South Africa," said Mr Meintjies. "It would be a mistake for the authorities to persist in suppression of our activities because we stand in opposition to government policies," he said.

He said it was the political actions of the government, "together with the disastrous economic policies of business, that has caused such conflict and hardship in South Africa." "Our membership bear the brunt of apartheid, and are using the organisation they have built to speak out on problems such as housing, transport, urban rights and even the vote. This is legitimate, particularly because government repression drastically limits avenues for political repression. Hundreds of thousands of workers are being politicised daily through high-handed government intervention--on the side of management--during workplace disputes."

Mr Meintjies said police and the emergency were used to break up "legitimate strikes." "The attacks on COSATU in recent months have gone a long way to making our members more politically conscious," he said.

## BOPHUTHATSWANA SAID 'BRAINWASHING' YOUTH AT CAMPS

MB021812 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 2-8 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Bophuthatswana high school pupils allege that they are being subjected to "propaganda and brain-washing" at military camps in the homeland.

The NEW NATION has established that more than 120 high school pupils have undergone training at various military bases in Bop, and that more are due to complete training sessions on July 26 at the Mankwe base near Sun City.

The project, called the "national cadet movement", has been in operation for some time.

According to sources in the homeland, school principals are used to recruit students and are expected to liaise with senior officers of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force (BDF).

Some of the students who have undergone these courses say they were subjected to intensive propaganda sessions.

They claim that they were told to defend the "independence and sovereignty" of "their country"--with their lives if need be--against a revolutionary onslaught." [quotation marks as published]

Between lectures, they say they did physical training and were instructed in the use of weapons and the identification of explosives by high-ranking militia men.

During the training, the students live at the camps and are given uniforms and free meals.

It is further alleged that the students are recruited mainly from the government-created youth movement, the Bophuthatswana National Youth Association (Bothanya), and that those who are not members are urged to join the association.

Although a spokesman for the BDF, Major Rantho Moiloa, described the scheme as "just a way of instilling responsibility and creating useful citizens out of the youth", students insist that far more is at stake.

They say the training aims to thwart progressive youth movements in the area. Youths are encouraged not to identify with the struggle for a just society in South Africa, and to see it as "Marxist-inspired".

The launching of the training scheme is a sequel to massive youth resistance in solidarity with South African activists.

Youths who demonstrated their support for detainees in South Africa last year were dismissed from jobs in the public service.

Major Moilola denied allegations that the aim of the scheme was to brain-wash youths in the homeland.

"We do not force these youths to undergo training--they join voluntarily," he said. "Besides, it is a cadet training scheme, not military training in the proper sense."

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CSO: 3400/125

## BRIEFS

**BLACKS SUPPORT EMERGENCY 'CLAIMED'**--Cape Town July 4 SAPA--The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, says the majority of blacks in the townships are in favour of the state of emergency, the SABC reported today. Addressing the Youth for South Africa Congress at Stellenbosch this morning (Saturday), he said a minority of radicals ruled over the majority of peace-loving township inhabitants. Mr Kgame said that in spite of the current situation in South Africa, it was essential for negotiation to be encouraged. In this respect, he said, the proposed national statutory council would play an important role in "clearing the way", as he put it, for more substantive negotiations. Mr Kgame said talks had to take place even though many black leaders were still in prison. He said an educated youth held the key to a prosperous and peaceful future for South Africa and slammed certain prominent church leaders for encouraging disruptive activities while their own children were either overseas or studying at private schools. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 4 Jul 87 MB] /6662

**ILLEGAL ALIEN REPATRIATION**--Pretoria July 7 SAPA--South Africa was repatriating some 2,500 illegal aliens from neighbouring states a month, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria today. Observes said the aliens were crossing into South Africa to escape harsh conditions in Frontline States despite electric fences and border patrols. A particularly large number of refugees came from Mozambique. Some 8,691 of 12,305 illegal aliens repatriated from January to May this year were returned to Mozambique. A further 1,188 came from Zimbabwe, 29 were Malawians, 837 came from Botswana, 1,145 from Lesotho and 415 from Swaziland. The spokesman confirmed that a small number of employers had been prosecuted since 190,000 letters were despatched last year to warn employers against employing aliens. At the time spokesman said the government wished to protect the employment opportunities of South Africans. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1624 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6662

**DROP IN 'BRAIN DRAIN'**--Pretoria, July 13 SAPA--Both the "brain drain" and "chicken run" from South Africa seem to have started downward curve, according to a central statistics survey released in Pretoria today. The country recorded a net loss of 2,716 residents from January to May, down from 2,983 for the same period last year. The net loss for May this year from 528 in May last year, while emigrants decreased to 1,013 from 1,354. The "brain drain" figures show that a total of 168 professionals emigrated in May, down from 274



in May 1986. The number for January to May also decreased marginally to 1,020 from 1,032 for the same period last year. Meanwhile the number of immigrant professionals increased to 96 in May from 87 in May 1986. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 13 Jul 87 MB] /6662

**SOWETO RENT DEFAULTERS ARRESTS**--[Article by Mzikayise Edom]--Soweto Council police arrested scores of rent defaulters in Orlando East, Soweto, in a pre-dawn house to house raid yesterday. The raid started at 4 am. The police were accompanied by white council officials. Those arrested were taken to the Soweto council offices in Orlando. They were taken from their homes in council police vans and trucks. They were all released after 7 am. By noon yesterday, white council officials, accompanied by armed council police were still looking for more rent defaulters. Mr Nelson Botile, the mayor of Soweto, said he was not aware of the raid and the arrest of the people in Orlando East. He said it is the council's procedure to conduct such raids if the residents owed rent. Some of those who were arrested told the SOWETAN that they were fetched from their homes about 4 am by armed council police. They said they were driven to the Orlando council offices in police vans. "At the offices, we were addressed by white council officials who told us that if we did not pay our rent arrears, we would lose our houses," they said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jul 87 p 2 MB] /6662

**LOW INCOME HOUSING PROJECT**--The chairman of the Ministers Council and Minister of Housing in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has announced that 1,000 houses for the low income group are to be built in Lenasia near Johannesburg. Construction will begin immediately. Mr Rajbansi made the announcement after an inspection of the Lenasia area by a senior delegation of members of the Ministers Council. He said a further 4,000 houses would be provided in Lenasia Extension South in November for people who qualify for the under-40,000 rands housing subsidy. The Ministers Council delegation is holding a series of meetings with various local authorities in the Transvaal, Natal, and Free State, focusing mainly on the housing needs of the Indian community. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 87 MB] /6662

**BLACK SCHOOL ATTENDANCE 'NORMAL'**--A spokesman for the South African Department of Education and Training, Mr Peter Mandle, says school attendance by black pupils has returned to normal during the first half of this year. He ascribed this to increased parental involvement in school affairs and a change of attitude among pupils. Schools under the Department of Education and Training, as well as those in South Africa's six national states, reopen for the third quarter of the school year tomorrow. Pupils have been on holiday for the past 3 weeks. Mr Mandle said about 1.9 million pupils in South Africa and (??) million in the national states will return to school. Numerous students attended special classes organized by his department during the holidays to prepare for the end of year examinations. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jul 87 MB] /6091

2 MILLION STUDENTS RETURN TO DET SCHOOLS--Johannesburg, July 7, SAPA--Nearly two million black pupils under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training [DET] returned to school today after the mid-term recess. DET liaison officer, Mr Peter Mundell, said authorities were pleased with the way things turned out this year. Pupils, he said, "had got tired of the turmoil" and "this bodes well for the future." He [word indistinct] the improvement in black schools, racked by crisis in the last three years, to a number of factors. "We have spent a lot of time talking with a number of people, including members of the press about the reasons for what is happening this year." "The pupils themselves seem to have adopted a whole new attitude and motivation as far as the necessity of education is concerned... they are now taking a positive attitude about themselves and their education." "They are saying I can't allow outside influence to wipe out my future." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6091

4.5 MILLION BLACKS APPLY FOR ID--Pretoria, July 7, SAPA--Almost 4.5 million blacks have applied for uniform identity documents to date, the director-general of home affairs, Dr Gerrie van Zyl, said in a news release today. Almost 2 million ID documents had been collected and 1.5 million were ready for collection. Mr van Zyl appealed to blacks who applied before June this year to enquire at the offices where they applied whether their documents were available. He asked blacks who had not applied to do so as soon as possible. "Permanent residents legally resident in South Africa may apply," a departmental spokesman said. Applications were being lodged at the rate of about 24,000 per day. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 7 Jul 87 MB] /6091

CIVIL SERVANTS DETAINED UNDER EMERGENCY--Parliament July 1 SAPA--A total of 307 government employees had been detained in terms of security and emergency laws, according to a schedule issued today in reply to 31 questions to government ministers by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point). Of these, 219 were in the employ of the Department of Education and Training, 30 worked for the Department of Communications, and 38 for the Department of National Health and Population Development. The remainder worked for various other departments. In some instances, some positions had been temporarily filled (34 by Education and Training), but in most instances the detainees work was taken over by other members of their departments until their return. In all cases, the replies indicated detainees' posts were being kept open until the result of their detention was known. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 1 Jul 87 MB] /6091

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION CAUSE OF EMIGRATION--Military conscription is being blamed for South Africa's brain drain. South Africa's talent loss is continuing unabated, and particular concern is being expressed over the high number of accountants leaving the country. The head of the accountancy department at Wits [Witwatersrand] University, Margo Steele, says the majority of CA [Chartered Accountancy] graduates emigrating left only after receiving their national service call-up papers. Were it not for this, she says, most would have stayed. In the 12 months to the end of April this year a total of 14,506 people emigrated, more than double the 7,183 immigrants. Among those that left were 292 accountants, 452 engineers, 114 doctors and dentists, and 326 educationists. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Jul 87 MB] /6091

BLACK PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS--Johannesburg July 8 SAPA--Black primary and secondary schools in the Johannesburg area have the lowest pupil-teacher ratio of all the schools under the control of the Department of Education and Training, SABC radio news reports. The ratio for primary schools is one to 34, while in secondary schools it is one to 27. This information was released by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a written reply to a question from Professor Nic Olivier in the House of Assembly. The highest pupil-teacher ratios were found in the Orange-vaal region, where the ratio is one to 42 in primary schools and one to 38 in secondary schools. The Orange-vaal region includes Vereeniging, Vanderbijl Park, Bethlehem, Heilbron and Kroonstad. Dr Viljoen said the approved ratio was one teacher to 38 pupils in primary schools and one to 28 in secondary schools. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 8 Jul 87 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/125

## ZANZIBAR TO RECEIVE WORLD BANK LOAN, EXPECTS ANOTHER

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 24 May 87 p 1

[Text]

ZANZIBAR has received a 150m/- soft loan from the World Bank and expects another 360m/- from donors following the Tanzania/International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement last year.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Taimur Saleh Juma, while participating in a question and answer session in the Zanzibar House of Representatives.

He said as a result of the agreement, the IMF is to loan the country 4,200m/- (70 million dollars) for the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). Similarly, the World Bank is to extend another 130 million dollars (7,800m/-) in form of soft loans.

The Minister further pointed out that during the next two years, Tanzania will receive a further 6,000m/- (110 million dollars) in balance of payment assistance and import support from donors. He did not specify who the donors were.

Ndugu Taimur told the attentive House that neither the IMF, the World Bank or the donors had spelt the share of the Union's of Zanzibar Government from the loans or grants.

But said of the World Bank finances (130 million dollars), Zanzibar had since drawn 2.5 million dollars (150m/-) and expected to draw another 240m/- shortly.

Fertilizers and other farm inputs worth 360m/- had also been delivered by the donors to Zanzibar under the pledged import support facility following the agreement with IMF. More support was expected from this direction this year, he said.

The Minister further explained that a greater part of the IMF credit had been used by Tanzania for the importation of fuel and for which Zanzibar had access to upon local currency payments.

What Zanzibar has gained out of the IMF agreement is a question which has since last year featured prominently at various forums here, including the House of Representatives

with Zanzibaris demanding to know what was in store for them from the deal.

The lengthy statement by the Minister in the House yesterday will certainly clear these doubts as well as answer Ndugu Mohamed Ali Mohamed (Mlandege) who had wanted to know to what extent Zanzibar would benefit from the accord.

•Zanzibar is committed to further improve the living conditions of the workers but they should positively respond to the moves by the Government towards this direction.

This was stated in the House yesterday by the Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Ndugu Abubaker Khamis, while responding to a question by Ndugu Juma Mrisho Matogo (Mwera) who claimed the high cost of living was leaning too heavily on the workers.

The Minister said besides irregular review of salaries, the Government planned a new pension scheme and would allocate building plots to the workers to enable them build decent houses.

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CSO, 3400/110

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH DPRK--Tanzania and the DPRK have signed a cooperation agreement through the two countries' joint agricultural company, KOTACO. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam today by the foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, and the Korean foreign and economic minister, Mr Chong Song-nam [title as heard]. A senior Foreign Ministry official told reporters after the agreement was signed that work will soon start on a 5,000-hectare farm at Mgeta, in Morogoro Region. The farm in Mgeta is expected to produce about 60,000 metric tons of rice a year. The agreement follows decisions made by President Mwinyi and his Korean counterpart, President Kim Il-song, calling for such an agreement and also the party's call for more effort to attain food self-sufficiency. [Text] [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 87 EA] /6662

CSO: 3400/127



## JOINT VENTURES WITH PAKISTAN PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 87 p 7

[Text]

PAKISTAN will establish joint economic ventures with Zambia in agro-based industries, the country's envoy Mr Tayyab Siddiqui said in Ndola yesterday.

The ambassador said a high-powered Zambian team was expected to travel to Karachi next September to see cottage industries in remote areas of Pakistan with a view to adopting some of the projects.

The envoy, who is based in Zimbabwe, said this when he paid a courtesy call on Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Comrade Rankin Sikasula.

In this way Zambia's relationship with Pakistan would not only be restricted to politics but spread to other fields involving the two peoples at grassroots level.

Mr Siddiqui said although his country was mostly desert it exported three million tonnes of rice and a million tonnes of wheat grown under irrigation to Iran.

Pakistanis would help enhance Zambia's economy by setting up agro related industries here, the envoy said.

His country would soon set up a consulate in Zambia as soon as accommodation for personnel was found in Lusaka to facilitate the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

At the moment there appeared to be a contradiction within developing countries who produced primary raw materials which were processed abroad but later resold to them at higher prices.

In reply Cde Sikasula said

Zambia cherished the existing warm and cordial relations between the two countries.

The Party and its Government had encouraged the activities of the Zambia/Pakistan Friendship Association and would welcome further increases in economic and trade ties.

Cde Sikasula echoed the suggestion by the envoy for the need in Third World countries to process their own produce into finished goods.

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CSO: 3400/640

BANK GOVERNOR ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUCTIONING SYSTEM

MB300920 Dakar PANA in English 0901 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Lusaka, 30 June (ZANA/PANA)--The governor of the Bank of Zambia, Leonard Chivuno, has said that demand and supply forces alone could not be relied upon to establish a realistic exchange rate for currencies in Third World countries.

In his address to the week-long international conference on foreign exchange auctioning which opened yesterday in Lusaka, Chivuno said one of the major problems that Third World countries face was the scarcity of foreign exchange because their economies were not able to generate sufficient amounts through exports.

He said consequently, as was the case in Zambia, auctioning of foreign exchange is introduced in a situation where its supply is critically short, and the demand already very excessive.

Chivuno said because of this disequilibrium which exists in most Third World countries, the local currencies would continue to depreciate because of the excessive demand for foreign exchange.

The governor stated that in this respect, it did not make economic sense for the IMF to prescribe the auctioning of foreign exchange as a mechanism for determining the exchange rate in these countries.

He said associated with this economic fallacy was the argument that by taking care of the exchange rate problem, exports would be boosted because while existing exporters would be encouraged the same cannot be expected of non-traditional exporters because they would lack the initial local currency resources to produce the very goods which they are expected to export. He explained that it was in order to correct this situation, that Zambia had now established an export-import Bank of Zambia (Exibank) whose principal objective is to boost exports.

Chivuno said before Zambia abandoned the foreign exchange auctioning system last month, the level of interest rates were so prohibitive that the agricultural sector which the nation wanted to promote was slowly being killed because farmers could no longer afford to borrow money from commercial banks.

He said because of the high cost of other inputs as a result of the auctioning system, farming had started to turn out to be extremely expensive.

Chivuno also said that contrary to what is advanced by the IMF, in Third World countries, savings are not influenced primarily by the levels of interest rates, but rather by the level of income.

Given a situation where the cost of living is rising every day and the incomes are almost static, he went on, real incomes fall thus impairing the capacity to save.

The governor said it was in recognition of this fact that Zambia had decided to reduce the levels of interest rates under her new economic recovery program.

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CSO: 3400/127

NATION TO REMAIN IMF VOLUNTARY MEMBER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

**BRUSSELS, Thursday.**  
PRIME Minister Comrade Kebby Musokotwane said yesterday Zambia will remain a voluntary member of the IMF and might use some of its elements to achieve her new economic recovery programme.

Speaking to his Belgian counterpart, Mr Wilfred Marten and foreign minister Mr Leo Tindemans, Cde Musokotwane said difficulties with the IMF lay on foreign exchange, trade liberalisation, price controls and debt serving.

He explained that Zambia decided to seek an alternative programme because of a dramatic increase in the cost of living in the past two years caused by a 700 per cent devaluation of the Kwacha through an IMF prescribed auctioning system. ○

The sharp rise in prices of all domestic and

imported raw materials made it difficult to restructure agriculture which is the target sector.

Cde Musokotwane also met the vice-president of the European Economic Commission Mr Lorenzo Natali.

He said the economy was also weakened by the dramatic increase in the oil bill which rose from \$17 million in 1973 to \$232 million by 1980.

The Premier said he was "very happy" with the response he has received during his mission to explain Zambia's new economic programme. He has been to Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands.

The Prime Minister who is expected back home tomorrow, said there was a "genuine understanding" of Zambia's economic position.—Zana.

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CSO. 3400/99

## IMF EYED RECOLONIZATION, SAYS SHAPI

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE IMF was squeezing Zambia so much that at one time it wanted to get the country's copper mines at a give away price, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Comrade Alex Shapi disclosed in Solwezi yesterday.

Cde Shapi on a ten-day tour of the area told Party militants that Zambia would have been recolonised had she continued with the IMF economic recovery programme.

"The IMF is controlled

by Western Europe which had participated in the partition of Africa and the same would have happened with Zambia."

Cde Shapi, who warned Zambians to brace for harder times, said efforts being taken by the leadership to revamp the economy would fail if people did not work hard.

He called on chiefs to mobilise people for hard

work if the nation was to win the economic war.

"What is required is for chiefs to explain to people the need for hard work, maintain peace and unity."

Cde Shapi urged leaders to get down to work.

"I don't want the leadership to think that we are going to get things easier because we broke away from the IMF."

The nation would experience a tougher economic time than the struggle for Independence was.

It was because of such expected problems that the leadership found it imperative to educate people in advance.

"We have no other way than for civil servants, businessmen, politicians and students to stand up and utilise whatever resources at their disposal because our struggle is going to be bitter."

And the United Nations Development Programme has mobilised an additional \$86 million from other donor agencies for various development pro-

jects in Zambia.

For the next five-year programme covering the 1988-91 period, UNDP has pledged \$18.021 million in grants.

UNDP resident representative Mr Dusan Dragic told a Press conference in Lusaka yesterday the money would be concentrated in agriculture, economic planning and management, and manpower development and employment promotion.

UNDP was happy with the manner in which the projects had so far been handled. Most of them had been completed in time and 90 per cent of the fourth programme involved new ones.

"We are very pleased with this aspect of our programmes, while for some donor projects take as long as 12 years, we have completed most of ours and we are starting on new ones."

The UNDP was metely interested in supporting whatever the Government decided.-

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## EXPLANATION ON BAN OF ELECTION GIFTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE Party has banned aspiring candidates in next year's general elections from giving out gifts and donations to individuals to rid the system of those who may be sponsored by foreign powers like South Africa.**

This was announced by Secretary-General Comrade Grey Zulu when he closed the eighth Lusaka provincial Party conference at the youth memorial camp in Chongwe near Lusaka yesterday.

He said if the practice was allowed to continue unchecked Zambia would in the very near future find that no poor person could secure a seat in Parliament.

"We are likely to end up with a Parliament full of capitalists who have no time or regard for the poor. In other words, we may wake up just to find the people's revolution has been hijacked by a few selfish rich."

He could see that happening "very easily" if the Party relaxed and took things for granted.

He said: "The Party stands for the interests of workers, peasants and the

poor. That is why it fights against capitalism. The interests of a rich man are different from those of a worker or a poor person.

"The Party would like the people's National Assembly to remain the house of workers."

It was because of that background that the Party could not allow the few people with money to take advantage of the poor majority.

"We are here to build a humanist state, a state where every Zambian shall simply be a Zambian. That is our cherished goal and we are determined to achieve it."

Those who would wish to give gifts or donations to individuals during the elections would be allowed to do so through the Party and its Government and not directly by themselves.

The Party has also banned aspiring candidates from publishing or printing any personal campaign materials or election manifestoes.

It has further prohibited the wearing of T-shirts or anything that might give personal identity to a candidate except those authorised by the Party.

To effect the measures

the Party will enforce regulation 39 of the Electoral Act of the laws of Zambia during the elections to ensure that no such anomaly went unchecked.

Cde Zulu said the Party was aware that some candidates would usually go all out to find ways and means of wooing voters, who needed money and were prepared to accept help from anybody.

"This is the dangerous point when the enemy finds fertile soil for his evil activities.

"To end this the Party has decided to ensure that every candidate, irrespective of his status, adhere very strictly to electoral regulations governing the behaviour of each and every candidate during the campaign period leading to the polling day," he said.

On the notorious "Ninja" gangs terrorising Lusaka and Copperbelt residents, he said they should be crushed before they disrupted the elections.

The criminals should not be taken for ordinary criminals as they might be part of enemy machinations to create fear and despondency among the people.

## EDITORIAL PRAISES BAN ON ELECTION GIFTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

OUR main story on this page must have numbed many aspiring candidates who banked on winning votes during next year's parliamentary elections through showering of gifts and donations.

The Party measures may be just laughed off in certain quarters with remarks that such efforts have been made before with no results.

Judging from the outline of the measures by the Secretary-General of the Party Comrade Grey Zulu, the Party has done its home work well being aware that some candidates may look for loopholes.

The measures must have come with a

sense of shock to those who have been stockpiling gifts to give to potential organisers and voters. Not only that, some have made private trips to home areas for the purpose of putting a word in the right ear; now all that effort is wasted.

But there is no need for the genuine candidates to fear because the Party's measures are meant for the good of this nation and we applaud them. The Party is being frank when it says some candidates, to have money at any cost, may accept "help from anybody, anywhere."

This could mean from enemies of this country. Such people would not give help for nothing, they would

control the life of that member of Parliament so he would end up as "his master's voice". Imagine a parliament with people being controlled by Zambia's enemies!

Not only that, from the 1978 parliamentary elections, petitions by losing candidates marked the aftermath of the polls. Most, if not all, grounds of appeal have been the "buying" of voters.

Though most of the petitioners lost in the High Court still the evidence adduced showed that certain candidates who went through to Parliament could have made some payment of goods or money to those considered important to their election.

Some election

agents switched sides after receiving bicycles, ploughs and cash gifts.

The parliamentary hansards are there to bear witness that sessions have come and gone without some MPs saying a single word, not even the obvious "hear, hear."

Zambians have now become mature voters capable of knowing what person can contribute to the country's development in Parliament. Most capable people are poor and cannot buy their way to the polls.

This is why we welcome the measures by the Party to block the usage of wealth as a basis for entering Parliament — at least not in this country.

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CSO: 3400/640

## EDITORIAL URGES SPEEDIER PRIVATIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

**WITH** the more or less denationalisation of Luangwa Industries — the sole bicycle assembly plant in Zambia — concluded with India's giant Tata company, it is only proper today to prompt the Party and its Government again to go further and more quickly into privatisation.

This is not to say that State ownership, started with the economic reforms of 1968 and which has made the public sector the major economic activity in the country, has failed.

Indeed there are industries under Zimco, Indeco and Zambia National Holdings (which is a 100 per cent Party concern and to which we be-

long) that are doing not only a marvellous job but which also outstrip private, even multinational, enterprises in business performance.

And that was the basic aim of the reforms. They were not meant to run down agriculture, commerce, manufacturing or any other economic field.

After years of experimentation and watching it has (or must have) now dawned on the nation that some of the industries nationalised are not working as intended and that instead of closing them, they should be turned over to private management.

The Luangwa Industries case sets a crucial

example in re-take-over. There has been no time in Zambia's history than this that the use of the bicycles has been more in need.

Fewer workers can afford motor vehicles; public transport has not only dwindled but fares have also gone haywire and unemployment is at its highest peak.

The bicycle then remains the alternative. If Tata can revive Luangwa Industries and make Lusaka the China or New Delhi of Zambia where masses depend more on the bicycle that will be the day.

The process of privatisation should be enhanced quickly for other areas too.

Look at Mansa Batteries where opera-

tions have ceased yet the industry is vital to power transistor radio sets (whose production is adversely affected) and torch lighting.

What is delaying the takeover of the ROP plant in Lusaka by Heinz? Why is there dilly-dallying in selling off one of Zambia Breweries two plants?

Why should we cling to Codeco when it is a fact that it does not legally own much of the assets on its books and that its operations are grinding to a stop?

The data stare us in the face. Let us amend the rules so that foreign investors come in to pump fresh life in commerce and industry.

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CSO: 3400/99

## LOW FERTILIZER PRICE POSES PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] **MANAGING** director of Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia Mr Ronald Fogg warned on Tuesday that his company would continue to face serious problems unless the Government increases the price of fertiliser.

Mr Fogg told Minister of Works and Supply who is chairman of the contingency planning Cde Haswell Mwale when he visited the plant that the present price of fertiliser was inadequate and it fetched less than that imported by Namboard.

He regretted the decision by the Government to turn down an increase of 31 per cent requested by the company in February. "As things stood now NCZ is not making enough Kwacha to enable it to buy dollars for the importation of raw materials."

NCZ sells a bag of fertiliser to Namboard at K93

while Namboard sells the same bag to the farmers at K80.

Other problems that were affecting the operations of NCZ were constant power failure at the local Zesco power station.

Mr Fogg said on one occasion operations ground to a halt for three weeks because of power failure.

Zesco had accused NCZ management of polluting its sub-station, he said.

Although the company had accepted blame the Zesco plant did not adequately clean its insulators.

On whether it was possible for NCZ to meet the national demand for fertiliser, Mr Fogg said this could be possible after the rehabilitation of the plant has been completed in the next two years and if Government of-

fered good prices for the commodity.

The Government in a recent announcement of new producer prices made it clear that the price of fertiliser would not go up.

● Charcoal burners in Luanshya have increased the price by K5 prompting marketeers to follow suit.

The increase which comes in the wake of widespread calls to reduce prices especially on essentials has caused an outcry among residents.

The price of 50kg and 90kg bags has gone up from K10 to K15 and from K15 to K20.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Comrade Ben Kakoma said last month that the ministry had recommended to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry new reduced prices on charcoal.

Luanshya district governor Cde Boyd Kaseunga said traders and marketeers were adamant on maintaining old prices.

He said the council would come out with a new price list to be applied in all markets where the council has jurisdiction and that marketeers who would not comply would be evicted.

Cde Kaseunga said charcoal would have to be sold at the markets and no one would be allowed to conduct business from houses or on the streets. — Zana.

## BRIEFS

**EFFORTS TO CONTROL PRICES**—The Consumer Protective Association has directed all branches in Zambia to work in liaison with price controllers to ensure that new prices of essentials are followed, Vice national chairman Comrade Savior Katongo said in Ndola yesterday the consumer suffered at the expense of some unscrupulous traders who sold goods and services at exorbitant prices, Companies spent large sums of money on luxuries and hiked prices of services saying they incurred a lot of overhead expenses. Other organisations which charged high bills were district councils. Water bills were high but there was erratic supply in most areas. Cde Katongo appealed to all organisations to introduce cost-savings measures instead of hiking prices. And traders in Chingola should be honest by charging fair prices because Zambia's economic war needs concerted efforts to be won, area governor Cde Ndembela Daka said. Cde Daka noted that whenever problems arose they did not only affect Government but citizens as well "I would like to appeal to the traders to be honest in their pricing of goods if we are to avoid problems." [Excerpts] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jun 87 p 5] /9274

CSO: 3400/99



## MUGABE WARNS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT DANGERS

MB081747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Harare July 8 SAPA--The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today warned those who always cried for more foreign investment in Zimbabwe that they were inviting more exploitation of the country's resources, because dividends and profits made by foreign companies would have to be remitted outside the country.

Replying to a question by Mr Sydney Malunga, (ZAPA Mpopoma), Mr Mugabe said he preferred local companies to invest in the economy of the country, rather than attract foreign companies, ZIANA the semi-official news agency reports.

"I do not know whether...members and other party stalwarts in ZAPU who cry for foreign investment have even stopped to think who owns what in this country," Mr Mugabe said. He said Zimbabweans owned Hwange and Mangula in the mining sector, and these had been acquired recently, while 40 British multinational and several South African companies owned the rest of the mines like Rio Tinto and Union Carbide.

"Over 40 British companies and several South African companies own our resources," Mr Mugabe said, adding that these companies were "scooping out of our country wealth which should be ours," and this was being done through the remittance of profits outside Zimbabwe.

He said that rather than call for foreign investment, Zimbabwean companies should mobilise their resources and form companies which would exploit the resources, of the country and keep the wealth so generated inside the country.

However, Mr Mugabe said, the government was not opposed to foreign investment; but where such investment took place, it had to be under given terms, to make sure that the profits remained in Zimbabwe. "But those companies will be rewarded."

Under the five year development plan, government had committed itself to investing in the country, and would invite foreign companies to form joint ventures and partnerships when this was implemented.

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CSO: 3400/126

## MUZENDA REASSURES PRIVATE ECONOMIC SECTOR

MB082027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2008 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Victoria Falls July 8 SAPA--The Government of Zimbabwe tonight told the nation's industrialists it did not consider that "profit" was a dirty word nor did it intend to stifle the private sector, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reports.

The assurance was given by the deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, when he opened the annual congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CI) at this tourist resort in north-western Zimbabwe on the border with Zambia.

Mr Muzenda invited the country's businessmen--whether in manufacturing, commerce, agriculture or mining--to work as a single entity with the government to get the national economy back on its feet. He asked them to bare the workings and problems of their enterprises to the government so the government would be properly able to assess their needs, thus dispelling the present atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust.

But he warned that Zimbabwe could not be allowed to depend on the "good will" of South Africa through any prolonged use of its ports for Zimbabwean exports and imports. He predicted that, in the "frantic attempts" by the "Botha regime" to keep political power in its hands, it was most likely there would be "more desperate sabotage and political machinations". Therefore the government urged businessmen to make more use of the Mozambique ports. It was the government's policy--within the nine-nation Southern African Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC) framework--for Zimbabwe to use Mozambique ports.

"The Mozambique routes are the shortest distance from the seas and, at any rate, we have all witnessed delaying tactics one way or another by the South African railways and harbours in moving Zimbabwe's and other SADCC states cargo. Such manoeuvres are meant to, in one way or another, induce political concessions, apart from having severe repercussions on production as the availability of the requisite inputs into manufacturing, mining, agriculture, etc., will depend on the good will of the South African regime. This we cannot allow," said the deputy prime minister.

He thanked Zimbabwean companies who had bought shares in the Beira corridor project and those investing in Mozambique and other areas. The corridor is

Zimbabwe's and SADCC's shortest route to the sea from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare to Beira on the Mozambique coast and is at present undergoing a massive multi-million dollar reconstruction programme.

Mr Muzenda dealt with what he said were misconceptions about the government's economic policy. "It has been wrongly suggested that the government views the term profit as a dirty word," said Mr Muzenda, adding that the government fully recognised the importance of profit for economic viability. He pointed to the moves that the government had taken to reduce the losses being made by parastatals, or government-owned, companies.

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CSO: 3400/126

BEIRA CORRIDOR OFFICIAL VIEWS PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION

MB090641 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 87 p 10

[Article by Robin Drew of THE STAR's Africa News Service]

[Text] Mr Denis Norman, champion of the Beira Corridor concept, is unfailingly cheerful. The 56-year-old British-born farmer and former minister of agriculture in Mr Robert Mugabe's first government says he does not know how to spell the world failure.

It is an attitude which carried him through the early turbulent years of Zimbabwe's independence and which is still seeing him through frustrations and disappointments associated with the restoration of the Beira route as Zimbabwe's main outlet to the sea.

In a recent review of progress, Mr Norman said many cynics took a delight in telling him that it was not going o work; that the idea of making Beira a thriving port again was not worth the cost and effort.

"I have a different point of view," he said. "In 1964 Zimbabwe alone was moving 4.67 million tons of traffic through Beira. That was without containers and computers. Surely by 1990, with all the modern aids and technology at our disposal, we can get that figure up to 5 million tons."

Already the past year has seen a doubling of the volume of cargo. At current levels, the port is handling the equivalent of 1.5 million tons a year, with dry cargo making up 850,000 tons and fuel 65,000 tons.

The 300 km railway line from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare to the port has had new sleepers laid and is able to handle 3 million tons a year. Planned major improvements to gradients and curves will boost its capacity.

Every day now 30 heavy vehicles are moving to and from the port along the main road through the corridor, not always in convoy.

The primary objective is to get the port working efficiently and to make the harbour capable of taking vessels of up to 60,000 tons--today, it can take ships of only half that tonnage.

The channel leading to the harbour, the Makuti Cut, has been deepened to 7 m, though re-silting means that continuous dredging will have to take place. The intention is to deepen it another 2 m, using the silt for the foundations for a 27 ha container park, and also to widen the channel.

Contracts are soon to be awarded for rebuilding four wharves in an European community-funded three-year project which, Mr Norman says, will give the port one of the finest container and roll on-roll off handling facilities in Africa.

The fuel terminal has been modernised with five delivery pumps (instead of one previously) and four new tanks are being built to give an eventual capacity of storage and transport of 1.2 million tons of fuel a year.

The first four of 10 Dutch port officials have arrived to run the port in a demonstration of the international effort which is being put into the Beira Corridor concept.

A running sore for the planners has been the provision of facilities in the town itself, which has been almost completely run down because of the MNR war and Mozambique's impoverishment.

The city is prone to power cuts and consequent water shortages and failures of the sewerage system. Decent accommodation is at a premium and has frustrated moves to get foreign experts in place.

Mr Norman is chairman of the Beira Corridor Group [BCG] one of an interlocking network of companies set up in the region and overseas to promote the development of the port and of the region bordering the road and rail route to the coast.

The chief executive of the BCG is Mr Eddie Cross, who said recently that Beira was now handling 18 percent of goods traffic for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

This has reduced dependence on South African routes from 75 to 62 percent. Beira port rates have been aligned with South Africa to encourage more ships to call there. Shipping agents in Harare confirm that business is picking up and say that while some firms have been cautious about using the port, there has been no outright opposition.

It has been estimated that full use of the Mozambican routes will eventually save Zimbabwe nearly R100 million a year in foreign exchange.

Mr Norman is convinced that the security problem will be overcome; he says the combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces are beginning to get on top of the MNR.



This view is endorsed by Mozambique's Minister of Transport, Lieutenant-general Armando Guebuza, who said on a recent visit to Zimbabwe: "That we are winning the war is evidenced not only by the victories of recent months, but by the fact that your import and export traffic proceeds unhampered through the Beira Corridor."

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## BRIEFS

BEIRA RAILWAY REPAIR NEARING COMPLETION--The deputy minister of transport, Comrade Amina Hughes, says the rehabilitation of the Beira railway line is nearly complete with only 50 km requiring attention. Comrade Hughes was speaking at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, CZI, annual congress at Victoria Falls today. She said the line capacity is now 5,000 gross tons a day which means that the line can handle three trains per day. The deputy minister also said work has not yet started on the road emergency repairs due to lack of funds. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jul 87 MB] /6662

MIDLANDS CENTRAL PLANNING--The provincial governor of Midlands, Comrade Fines Makombe, has welcomed the announcement that there will be a central planning agency to integrate national and provincial plans. Speaking during the debate on the presidential address in the Senate yesterday, Comrade Makombe stressed the need for government to help bring about knowledge and expertise in the running of existing structures in the province. He did warn, however, that the establishment of a central planning agency should not interfere with provincial budgeting, and that it would be useless unless supporting services are also decentralized. Comrade Makombe added that the development of small industries at growth points have been frustrated by bureaucracy, which has also delayed the full exploitation of minerals in his province. He said the idea of a canal or pipeline from the Zambezi River to supply water to Matabeleland, the Midlands, and Masvingo should be seriously considered. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 87 MB] /6662

DEPRESSED STATE OF AGRICULTURE--Harare July 1 SAPA--The present depressed state of Zimbabwe's agricultural sector has had an adverse effect on the national economy, a university lecturer and economists, Mr Tony Hawkins, said in Harare today. Addressing the 17th congress of the Commercial Grain Producers Association, Mr Hawkins said in the last four growth years (between 1979 and 1985) value added in agriculture accounted for about 30 per cent of the country's economic growth compared with 25 per cent tin manufacturing. He said the present severe drought and depressed tobacco prices would contribute, substantially, to the anticipated 3.5 per cent decline in real gross domestic product. He said real value added in the farming sector would fall by about 10 per cent this year, the lowest in 10 years. "If farm value added does fall to a 10-year low in 1987, then as in 1985, there is no reason to hope that the rebound factor, from a very poor season to an average one, will create a platform for economic recovery next year," he said. Mr Hawkins said that

there was over-reliance on maize production geared for export, noting that the major importers of Zimbabwean grain, Zambia and Mozambique, could not afford to rely on these imports indefinitely. He said the recovery of the national economy in 1988 hinged on favourable climatic conditions for maize and on world market conditions in respect of tobacco and cotton. [Text]  
[Johannesburg SAPA in English 2154 GMT 1 Jul 87 MB] /6662

INCREASED BEIRA USE NOTED--Zimbabwean [word indistinct] commercial exports through the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo increased by 37 percent this year, as compared to the same period last year. The Mozambican minister of transport and communications, Comrade Armando Guebuza, told newsmen in Harare today that during the first 5 months of this year, 297,000 tons of goods passed through the two ports. Comrade Guebuza said the Mozambican Government is doing all it can to make its ports more competitive. On Mozambique's need for manpower, he said his government is currently carrying out training programs. The Mozambican minister is in Harare for the official opening of Grain Producers Association's annual congress, which starts tomorrow. The theme of the congress is transport and communication. The Mozambican minister of transport and the chairman of the Beira Corridor Group are scheduled to speak on this theme. Other speakers will be Professor Tony Hawkins of the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe and Mr Peter Thomas, a Harare businessman. They will speak on the national economy and the viability of maize production in the current economic situation. [Text]  
[Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 87 MB] /6662

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